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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Ohio Legislature adjourned without passing the appropriation bill. Members will have to wait for their own pay until the next session.

A DEVOTEE of the P. R. at Baltimore, the other day, escaped death at his rival's hands only to meet it in a fall from a fence which he scaled in fleeing from the officers.

MRS. JOHN WOOD has became so worn down with her double duty as manager and actress in London, that her physicians have compelled her to a temporary retirement.

SOUTH CAROLINA finds its sable law makers expensive luxuries. Their salaries, contingent expenses, etc., only exceed the estimates of a few hundred thousand dollars.

CANADIAN papers talk about red tape, in view of a regiment of volunteers in rags because the pants required to complete their uniforms are not forthcoming from the mother country.

A BALTIMORE lady vindicated the rights of her sex in a crowded car the other day by ordering the solitary seated male passenger to vacate in her favor. Meekly blushing, he obeyed.

A JERSEY lunatic escaped the other day by jumping from an upper window. Trotting off in a limited line of wearing apparel he was taken for a pedestrian in training and not detained.

SOME burglars at Sacramento, who entered the sleeping room of a Catholic priest in the dead hours, a few nights ago, to rob the parish safe, met with such a warm reception from his healthy young coadjutor that the survivor was glad to flee.

THE Senate Foreign Relations Committee authorized Senator Sumner to report a joint resolution to return to the Chinese Government four hundred thousand dollars surplus now in the State Department of Chinese Idemnity fund, all American claims having been settled.

THE Venango *Citizen* says: Hon. C. W. Stone, member of Assembly from Warren county, in this legislative district, has proved himself the right man for the position. There was no abler nor more popular man in the House, and he discharged the duties devolving upon him with satisfaction to the great majority of his constituents, who will no doubt give a hearty approval of his acts when the proper time comes.

SENATOR CAMERON intimated that nearly all the Senators had shares of stock in the Northern Pacific Railroad, and that the grant is worth $70,000,000, if the bill passes. Its opponents think it will have a rough time in the House, where, so far this session, not a single hard job has been brought to a vote. It is said the jobbers are waiting to get a batch of land grants over from the Senate, and then expect to log-roll them through.

THERE is the strongest reason for believing that the President is well satisfied with the prospects of the ultimate passage of the San Domingo treaty. A gentleman who is known to be in the confidence of the President has positively stated that seven additional Senators had tendered their support of the treaty within the last week, and that by actual count there are two more than the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate to vote for the bill when the proper moment arrives. This gentleman, who, by the way, is well known in connection with the treaty as the President himself, further remarked that an effort would be made to force a decision on the question at the earliest possible date. Time will show whether the President's confidence is well founded.

THE Grand Army of the Republic has recently adopted a new and very appropriate as well as handsome badge. It is cast from captured cannons, and represents a five pointed star. The centre is a figure of the Goddess of Liberty, on its right a soldier and on its left a sailor, both clasping hands, in symbolism of the object of the Grand Army to perpetuate their war principles, and to protect and provide for the widows and orphans of their comrades who lost their lives in the service. Each corps badge is illustrated on a key stone, united with its neighbors, and all massed around a central emblem, which is the national flag. This represents the devotion of the Association to the country, and its readiness to defend it whenever it may be necessary in the future as it has done in the past.

THERE does not appear to be any possibility of the Georgia bill, as amended and passed by the Senate, getting through the House. The Democrats will vote solidly against it, or rather, perhaps they will do as their colleagues did in the Senate, *dodge*. The Republicans are, of course, divided upon it. The amendment offered by Logan is Bingham's, and will be advocated by him in the House. Cessna's amendment is understood to meet the views of General Butler. It consists of the original House bill, without the Bingham amendment, and contains three new sections, one being the Williams amendment, providing that no election for members of the Legislature shall be held till November, 1872; the other the amendment offered in the Senate last night by Senator Morton and adopted, authorizing the Governor of Georgia to organize a militia force, and the third is the Sherman amendment, also agreed to by the Senate last night, empowering the President to employ the regular army to suppress insurrection and domestic violence in the States.

THE action of the Supreme Court in dismissing the Legal-tender cases, upon the motion of the counsel for the plaintiffs, does not finally dispose of the question at issue, but merely postpones the subject until the next term of the Court, when a new case, similar to the ones dismissed, comes up for argument. The announced decision of the Court stands, however, as a law until the next session of the Court, or until the other case is disposed of. Ever since the Attorney General called up those cases there has been the most desperate efforts made from all parts of the country to influence the Court to apply the legal tender decision in the case of Hepburn against Griswold, to those cases. Having failed in this, and the cases being called on the 20th for hearing, the counsel for appellants dismissed their appeal. There are grave suspicions in the minds of many that the appellants have been satisfied in their claims in some manner, in order to prevent a rehearing of the legal tender point, and a possible reversal of the Court's decision. The manner in which the cases have been gotten rid of leaves the conviction in the minds of many prominent legal gentlemen that the decision in the Hepburn and Griswold case will not stand as the final decision of the Court. In one of these two appeal cases withdrawn, that of O. B. & O. S. Latham vs. the United States, the Court of Claims had ruled, as a conclusion of law, that the United States notes offered to and received by the claimants were a legal tender in payment of any debt due the claimant in the premises, whether due under the special contracts set forth in petition or in any other manner whatsoever. The "special contracts" above referred to were contracts in which the Secretary of the Treasury in the years 1855 and 1856 agreed on behalf of the United States pay to the Lathams good and lawful money of the coin of the United States. There is a misleading remark in the report from Washington, which it may not be amiss to correct. It is stated that the decision of the Court of Claims (one of the withdrawn cases) that legal tenders satisfy a debt incurred previous to the war "remains undisturbed as a valid judgment of the law of the land." That particular judgment stands, of course, if the Supreme Court does not overrule it; but in every future case of the kind the Court of Claims will be compelled to respect the decision of the Supreme Court, as they would have done in this very case if their judgment had followed instead of preceding the Supreme Court decision.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SAVINGS BANKS AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Since the publication of the pamphlet on the "Evils of Life Insurance," I have been charged with inconsistency, in holding the position of President of the Dollar Savings Bank. It has been said that one who has been, from its organization, the head of an institution whose object was to induce all to provide for the future, could not consistently oppose the plan of Life Insurance.

To a superficial observer this charge may seem to carry great weight; but, a careful examination of the principles which govern a Savings Bank, and of those which are the foundation of the Life Insurance system, will convince thoughtful men that the two institutions have nothing in common.

A Savings Bank, properly conducted, is not in opposition to any revealed principle of Divine wisdom, but is in perfect accordance with eternal justice and equity. It is a place for the deposit and investment of funds that are not needed for the maintenance of the person or family. The gains and profits of these deposits are clearly stated. Each man, woman or child knows that every dollar deposited will yield an income of six per centum per annum. No more is promised, no less will be paid. By a simple calculation each one may learn just what his money will yield. The whole transaction is governed by the plain rule of interest. There is no room for chance or hazard. If any person will deposit thirty dollars each year, for ten years, the average interest and principal would amount to $426 18; in twenty years, on $600, to $1,185; in thirty years, on $900, to $1,905; and so on in the same proportion.

If instead of placing the amount in a Savings Bank it be invested at 10 per cent. per annum, the $300 will in ten years be $527 18—in twenty years $600 will be $1,905 49—in thirty years $900 will be $5,474 27—investing $1,200 for forty years will amount to $14,999. These results may be surprising to some, but the simple rules of interest will fully establish them.

The amount deposited in a Savings Bank, with its accrued interest, is an available fund at any time. That which was once over and above the supply of all needs, becomes a means of support in the dark and troublous days.

When the amount is drawn from the bank there is in the heart the conscousness that the money has been truly and honestly earned, that each dollar received has been gained by the labor of body or brain. The facts that the individual deposits are small and that the aggregate amount of these deposits make a large capital, seem to prove that a Savings Bank is one of the best methods of utilizing money for the good of the community.

A Savings Bank may be regarded as one of the elements in the formation of habits of economy and thrift. When one has deposited a dollar in such a bank he naturally desires to place another with it. When he has a credit of one hundred dollars he wishes to make it five hundred. Governed by this feeling, he is restrained from the useless expenditure of money. That, which would have been wasted in the satisfaction of the lowest passions of human nature, is placed where it may be a means of good to the family. A fund is surely thus slowly created by the surplus earnings, which would otherwise have been wasted.

The same principles will not apply to the system of Life Insurance. The gain or loss of a policy is dependent on chance or hazard. The value of a policy cannot be accurately determined by any fixed rule. Its actual value depends on the Providence of God. Its worth, to those who are interested in it, is enhanced and made real by the messenger of death. Until death comes the Life Insurance policy is an expense to the holder. It is of no benefit to him in life. The money he has paid in premiums might as well have been cast into the fire. The talent which was given for the good of all has been buried. The policy holder has confessed that his death will be more profitable to his family than his life,—he has acknowledged, that other men, or corporations, can so use his property that the income will be larger than that which his own skill or wisdom would produce.

Placing the argument on the very lowest ground, we declare our belief that Life Insurance does not yield an equivalent to those who have been infatuated by the false and vicious reasoning so freely used by unscrupulous or ignorant agents. In common insurance one pays the premium cheerfully, and the amount thus paid has never been regarded as wasted. An honest man who has paid insurance premiums for many years, and whose property has not been burned, still thinks that he has acted wisely. Can a man who has carried a Life Insurance policy for many years, who has denied himself many comforts, that he might be able to meet the exhorbitant charges, who has paid premiums whose aggregate (even without interest) exceeds the amount of the policy, ever feel that he has wisely invested his money?

Life Insurance costs too much—the rates are too high to make it a profitable investment. Of all the houses insured against fire, perhaps not one in twenty will be burned, but each man who takes out a policy must die at some time. When he dies the company, if it be solvent, must pay the amount insured. In order to do this, the company must receive, from the persons insured, an aggregate amount equal, at least, to the average losses. A certain proportion of persons insured must pay, by their annual premiums, an amount that will meet the losses occasioned by the death of those whose policies have been of short duration. This is made evident by the carefully prepared and widely published tables of every Life Insurance company. And just here the element of chance or hazard comes into operation, and the gambling spirit begins to develop itself. A man who takes a policy reasons thus: Death may come at any time; my payments may be but few, and my family will reap a large harvest from the small amount which I have invested. He does not desire a speedy death, but he comforts himself with the belief that if he should die in one or two years he will have provided for his family at a small expense to himself, and this very element of chance and hazard, against which we so strongly object, is the one that possesses such a fascination for the patrons of the system. The dependence on chance, which is the alluring charm to the devotees of the bull fight, the horse or boat race, and all other forms of gambling, is most fully developed in Life Insurance. The patrons and actors in the former are men who honestly avow their belief in chance or trickery, but in the latter we are confronted by men of high position in the Church—ministers, elders or persons actively engaged in Sunday schools—who insidiously and boldly say to a Christian man, who hesitates before he yields to their sophistries, that, "he is worse than an infidel, if he does not provide for his own household." It is reported that a minister announced from his pulpit that he was an agent for a Life Insurance company. We admire the wisdom of the managers of the company that elected a minister as their agent, and commend the worldly foresight that selected a "spiritual guide" to advance their material interests. Disguised in the garb of religion, the most pernicious errors may grow and flourish.

We would ask the consideration of another point, by Christian men. The average tables of an Insurance company are made up from the lives of a certain number of men,—say one thousand, selected indiscriminately. Among these will necessarily be found the tee-totaler, the temperate, and the drunkard, the chaste and the licentious—those who regard their bodies as "temples of the Holy Ghost," and those who find their satisfaction in pleasures which they share with animals. Of course the temperate and chaste would form the class from which any Life Insurance company would choose its subjects. These are to be found among Christian men. The principles of the religion they have accepted, will have a tendency to prolong life. The sharp and shrewd managers of Life Insurance companies want Christian men to take out policies. They will pay more, and *pay longer*, than any other class. We are not surprised that the so-called religious papers are filled to repletion with glaring advertisements of Life Insurance companies. The subscribers to these papers are just the men whose policies will prove most profitable to a company.

But do these Christian men ever think that they must pay a largely increased premium to make up the loss sustained by the company in payments of losses that have been caused by improper and vicious habits? In this view of the case, will it be a wise and profitable investment to insure one's life?

A Savings Bank is founded on the sure principles of equity—the products of the amount deposited can be easily ascertained by definite rules—the money is available at any time—the pass book shows the amount due each depositor.

A Life Insurance policy has no fixed value—in many cases the premiums are more than the amount paid, after death—the whole matter is dependent on chance—its value may be destroyed by inability to meet the premium—its holder may have to pay an enhanced premium by reason of the vices of others—and finally, he confesses that an irresponsible corporation can use his money to better advantage than he can himself: that by his life he cannot create a competency for his family, and by his death he may possibly do it on a hazard.

G. ALBREE.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Swindle of the Age.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 19.)

Public attention all over the country is being aroused to the huge robberies of the public domain. Senator Thurman is doing yeoman's service in the much needed exposure of these frauds. He made the statement a few days ago in his place in the Senate that land grants to four of the Pacific Railroad Companies—the Union, the Central, the Atlantic and the Northern—as shown on the official record, amount to an aggregate of *one hundred and twenty four millions acres!* Nearly as much land as there is in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. Five times as much land as there is in the State of Ohio. In addition to this 38,000,000 acres have been granted to other railroad corporations, making 182,000,000 acres in all—a grant, in the aggregate, more than the entire territory of what used to be called the Great Northwest. This was said while the bill of the Northern Pacific Railroad, about which there has been so much talk in and out of Congress, was under consideration—the road, which of all others, as Senator Harlan, of Iowa, clearly proved, has been the greatest beneficiary of the Government, but which is yet crying for more. Its present application has for its object three things, viz: to make a land grant for the branch line from Portland, Oregon, to Puget Sound, which now has nothing but a right of way; *to authorize the company to mortgage its whole line, and all its lands*, and to give it more land than it can now get under existing laws. The original act of six years ago gives the company the odd sections of land within twenty miles on each side of the line in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Oregon, and within forty miles on each side in all the Territories. Since it was passed settlers have taken up some lands in the States, and the company now asks to have the original grant made good by *an extension of ten miles on each side of the line*, of the limit within which it may make selection—thus giving the company half the land in a belt *a hundred miles wide* across the continent. Philadelphia has been the great centre of the manipulation necessary to the revival of this six years' neglected enterprise. Some five millions, more or less, of 7 per cent. gold-bearing bonds were originally divided into shares among a "ring" of operators, to be again divided and sub-divided, until they finally fall into the hands of small capitalists and people who are ilfy able to bear the loss which must be experienced before the work can become productive, if ever it should. The five millions of bonds now being sold are intended for the construction of two hundred miles of the eastern end of the road—a sum, as experts estimate, more than twice as much as is necessary for the purpose, leaving the very handsome margin of the estimate be correct, of over two and a half millions of dollars as a profit to contractors and their confederates. There are two reports circulating in connection with the resuscitation of this enterprise, which may or may not be entirely correct. One is that the five millions of bonds being placed on the market is at a cost of 12 per cent., or six hundred thousand dollars on the entire five millions, an amount, if true, indicating extraordinary risk; and the other is, that the control and direction of the work is to be confined to the "ring" of directors who have comparatively little, if any, interest in it, to the exclusion of the bondholders who furnish all the money. If these reports are true, they account for the great zest manifested by the sellers of the bonds, and show pretty conclusively where the risk of failure is thrown in the end. But this is not all. Senator Thurman, in following up his exposure, says:

The promoters of this road (the Northern Pacific) when they asked for it and asked for this enormous grant of land, such a grant as never had been made before, profess that with it, and without any money subsidy, and without any mortgage on the road *to defraud anybody*, they would go on and make the road. They professed extreme honesty. I infer from the charter that was passed giving them this grant, that they would not put any bonds upon the market by *which anybody could be deceived or by which the road could be sold out*. They would not ask any money subsidy from the government at all, but they would raise the necessary capital and go on and build the road, and rely on the land subsidy to reimburse themselves, together with the profits of the road. Now, sir, what is it that they ask? They ask that Congress shall authorize them to make *a mortgage, not simply upon the road, but upon every dollar's worth of property, real, personal or mixed, that they own;* and not only that, but upon their corporate franchises and franchise of being a corporation. If that mortgage is given—a mortgage given before there is one single shovelful of earth dug out, before there is anything done whatever; a mortgage put upon this road without any limitation whatsoever as to the price for which the bonds may sell—what, I ask, will be the ultimate fate of the road under such a mortgage—a mortgage unlimited in amount, under which *two hundred millions of dollars* of bonds may be put upon the market without any limitation whatsoever as to the price for which they shall sell, or the interest which they shall bear? Does any person who has the least experience in the history of railroads in this country know that *there can be but one outcome to such a mortgage as that, and that is the sale of all this property under that mortgage and its purchase by the "ring" in the company itself?* That is the common history of railroads—the sale of everything under this mortgage and a purchase by the "ring" among the stockholders themselves. That is to be the long and short of it. After the profits that shall have resulted from manipulating the bonds, after the commissions that shall have been paid to some banker or broker, perhaps an interested individual in the concern, after he shall have squeezed the orange and got all he can get out of it, in the end the whole thing will go to sale under the mortgage, and all the property belonging to the company, and given to it by the Government, will become the property of a "ring" in the corporation itself, and freed from its liabilities because sold under the prior lien of the mortgage. Then those who are creditors to that company, then those to whom it has become indebted, may whistle for their pay. This "ring" will have the road and all its property under the prior lien of the mortgage, and the stockholders who are not in the "ring," and the creditors who are not secured by the mortgage, may whistle for their pay.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Annexation of Winnepeg—The British Expedition to the Northwest—The Calendar Taken Up and Bills Disposed Of. HOUSE: Consideration of Tariff Bill Resumed—The Iron Question.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, presented and asked for the printing of a voluminous report of the testimony taken by the sub-committee relative to the Southern Trans. Continental Railroad Company.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely the bill to pay Mr. McKenzie $44,000, in addition to $50,000 already paid him, for defending Fenian prisoners.

The Senate then took up Mr. Chandler's resolution directing the President of the United States to appoint commissioners to open negotiations for the annexation of the Winnepeg district as a territory or State.

Mr. CHANDLER said he had offered the resolution in the interest of peace and good will, and proceeded to show the reasons upon which the negotiations should be commenced. First, that government had shown its right to recognition by maintaining itself for some time against all attempts for its suppression: Second, that our own free Republic, which had invited the whole world to come in and occupy the entire continent, could not countenance the theory of a Dominion on our borders, that any part of this continent belonged to a crown; Third, that the injury inflicted upon us in the haste of the British government to acknowledge the rebels as belligerents, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, and her spoliations on our commerce during the war, must now be repaired and made good.

Mr. Chandler continued at some length on the enforcement of his propositions, closing as follows: Referring to the existence of the Canadian Dominion as antagonistic to our Institutions, he said that if the British Government designed to continue indefinitely her sway there, she must be prepared to continue it by such force as would withstand the Government of the United States. He hoped, in the interest of humanity, that no rumor of the setting out of an armed force to suppress the Red River insurrection would not prove true, as their ultimate destruction would certainly follow. If scarcely more than one hundred thousand British regulars would prove futile, and if the American people should protest, even these would not be better than a force of one hundred. He then referred to the facility with which American volunteers were disciplined and inured to the hardships of war, as compared with the soldiers of other nations, claiming that the United States to-day was the strongest military power on the globe, and only needed to manifest its strength to secure a favorable hearing by foreign governments.

Mr. POMEROY inquired of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Sumner, what disposition had been made of the resolution he introduced similar to the one now under consideration? He thought the subject would ere long prove of great importance. The action of the British authorities in organizing the Canadian militia, in sending over British regulars, and in arming the Indians between the west coast of Lake Superior and Red River, would require the attention of the American Government.

Mr. HOWARD desired to know whether the Canadian Government were enlisting Indians in their service?

Mr. RAMSEY replied there was no doubt of the fact, and that the coming conflict threatened to involve other Indians on our frontier. He also called attention to the report that the proposed expedition was to proceed by way of the Sault St. Marie Canal, in the State of Michigan. He read from a private letter for the purpose, leaving the very handsome margin, of the estimate be correct, of over two and a half millions of dollars as a profit to contractors and their confederates. There are two reports circulating in connection with the resuscitation of this enterprise, which may or may not be entirely correct. One is that the five millions of bonds being placed on the market is at a cost of 12 per cent., or six hundred thousand dollars on the entire five millions, an amount, if true, indicating extraordinary risk; and the other is, that the control and direction of the work is to be confined to the "ring" of directors who have comparatively little, if any, interest in it, to the exclusion of the bondholders who furnish all the money. If these reports are true, they account for the great zest manifested by the sellers of the bonds, and show pretty conclusively where the risk of failure is thrown in the end. But this is not all. Senator Thurman, in following up his exposure, says:

—At Trenton a grand celebration of the fifty first anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in New Jersey will be held next Tuesday.

—At Montreal, Thursday evening, four men were arrested on the arrival of the American train, on suspicion of Fenianism. More troops have left for the frontier.

—Father Richat and Mr. Scott, accused of being accessories to the murder of Thomas Scott, in the Red River country, have been admitted bail at Ottawa, Canada.

—The famous silver mines, claimed to be the richest in the world, are ascertained to be in Arizona instead of New Mexico. Miners were arriving from all directions.

—At Baltimore yesterday an immense concourse attended the funeral of the murdered Marsh children. The mother, who is confined in the city jail, is a raving maniac.

—Mrs. W. G. Wheaton, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, lectured Thursday night against woman suffrage in the Hall of the Illinois House of Representatives, at Springfield.

—Commissioner Osborn, at New York, has decided that the Postmaster General can prevent the mails being made the medium for the circulation of swindling circulars.

—Wm. Plaeger, who had been on trial at St. Louis for some days for killing Ernst Nieman, for being too intimate with his (Plaeger's) wife, was acquitted yesterday.

—A petition to Congress is being numerously signed at New York asking the passage of a constitutional amendment forbidding appropriations by States for sectarian schools.

—A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, states that instructions have been issued by the Military Department to withdraw all volunteers from the front, no trouble appearing to exist there.

—The contract for building a railroad from Toledo to Lexington, Ohio, to intersect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was closed at Tiffin, Ohio, yesterday, with J. Edwin Conant, of New York.

—The remains of Anson Burlingame were laid in state yesterday in Faneuil Hall, at Boston, guarded by a detachment of cadets. A large number visited the hall. The casket was not opened.

—A resolution proposing an amendment to the State constitution, prohibiting the use of any public funds for sectarian schools, was objected to in the New York Senate as out of order.

—Southern Arizona advices to April 10th report the Indians ravaging the country in the limits of the military forces. There is one known murder and four others reported during the week.

—Some excitement prevails in Charleston, S. C., among city officials and holders of city securities, owing to the movement of certain owners of overdue city stock to levy upon city property to satisfy their judgments.

—A jury in the Circuit Court of the United States at Cincinnati yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty on six counts against John J. Robbins, tobacco manufacturer, charged with violations of the revenue laws.

—Five wholesale and retail liquor establishments in Worcester, Mass., were visited on Thursday by the State Constables, and 55,675 gallons of liquor and 12,000 gallons of ale seized. One dealer lost $4,000 worth of liquor. No resistance was offered during the seizure or removal.

—The Pilgrims' Memorial Convention will be held in Chicago Wednesday and Thursday next, pursuant to a call. It is designed to raise $5,000,000 during the year for the purpose of extending Puritan ideas and doctrines. Five hundred delegates have signified their intention to be present.

—Revenue Matters in Kansas.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LEAVENWORTH, April 22—The investigation of Ex-Collector Speer's case shows a still larger deficit than first reported. The amount will not fall short of $160,000. Evidence obtained to-day shows forged affidavits and reports were issued by which large amounts received from Deputy Collectors were withheld. A prominent revenue officer of this State received $2,000 hush money. Two Assistant Assessors were brought here to-day by the United States Marshal, they having refused to come to testify.

Lightning Rods.

The old firm of Lockhart & Co., 284 Penn street, manufacture the celebrated "Munson Tubular Lightning Rod with Spiral Flanges." These rods have been placed on many of the Churches and public buildings of this and surrounding cities, and have the endorsement of scientific and practical men, wherever introduced. Hundreds of the best residences in this city and suburbs have rods on them made by Lockhart & Co. We commend this firm to all in want of lightning rods.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A BOY in a Black-SMITH SHOP. None but a good boy need apply. Enquire of I. & T. J. MUNDEN, Wagon Makers and Blacksmiths, No. 47 North alley, Allegheny. 4 22

WANTED—A PARTNER in the Nursery Business. Address A. B., GAZETTE office. 4 22

WANTED.—BOARDERS.—A good front room, second floor, in a new house, with modern improvements, in a genteel neighborhood, convenient to cars, 5th ward, Allegheny, for rent, furnished, with board, to one or two single gentlemen of quiet habits. Apply at MAHAN'S ART GALLERY, corner Penn and Smithfield streets. 4-22

WANTED, Six or Eight good BOARDERS at No. 39 DARRAGH ST., between Leacock and Robinson, one square from Federal street, Allegheny City. 4-20

WANTED.—$20,000 worth of FIRST CLASS MORTGAGES. Inquire of JACOB GLOCKER, Broker, 4-19 39 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED.—75 LABORERS to do Grading. Steady employment the year through. The best of wages paid to good men. Call at corner of Allegheny avenue and Fifteenth street, Allegheny City, Pa. 4-18

WANTED.—Fifty Coal and Ore Miners, no office fee to pay, and farm paid to the mines. Several Girls are wanted for dry and coal screening. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from suspension Bridge.

WANTED. — MORTGAGES. — $30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest.

THOMAS K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 170 Smithfield street.

$900.—WANTED. AN ACTIVE MAN

In each County in the States, to travel and take orders by sample, for

Tea, Coffee and Spices.

To suitable men we will give a salary of $900 to $1,000 a year, to pay traveling and other expenses, and a reasonable commission on sales. Immediate applications are solicited from proper parties. Reference exchanged. Apply to, or address immediately,

PACKER & CO., "Continental Mills," 384 Bowery, New York. ap21 w22

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A number of gentlemen can be furnished with Boarding and Rooms if desired, pleasantly located at No. 300 ANDERSON STREET, near Hand street bridge, Allegheny city. apa2tf

TO-LET.

TO LET. An Unfurnished ROOM, first floor front, new house, near the Allegheny Common, suitable for one or two gentlemen as bed room, at moderate price. Address Box 575, Pittsburgh P. O. 4-22

TO LET. AN OFFICE

On the ground floor. Apply to ED. LARE & CO., 124 Smithfield street, opposite the Post Office. ap22 w22

TO LET.—Two Comfortably furnished Rooms, suitable for four gentlemen. Few boarders can be accommodated also, at No. 75 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT.—The Three Story BRICK WAREHOUSE in Church alley, rear of No. 180 Wood street, formerly occupied by Wm. Mundorf & Co., as a Broom Factory. Inquire of WATT, LAND & CO., 2-8 No. 172 and 174 Wood St.

TO LET.—One good Store room and DWELLING, No. 45 Ohio street, 2 doors from BRICK HOUSE of 6 Rooms. No 128 Middle alley, near Sampson street, 8 Rooms, Allegheny. Apply to W. P. PRICE, apl8 21 Diamond, Allegheny.

TO LET.—Brick House of 7 Rooms, Hall, Gas, Hot and Cold Water, large yard, newly papered and painted, situate No. 149 Market Street, 6th Ward, Allegheny. Also, BRICK HOUSE of 6 Rooms, No 138 Middle alley, near Sampson street, 8 Rooms, Allegheny. Apply to W. P. PRICE, apl8 21 Diamond, Allegheny.

TO LET.

HOUSE, containing 9 rooms, with gas and water complete. No. 22 Lacock street.

Also, HOUSE containing 9 rooms, with gas water complete, at No. 10 Walnut street, 6th ward, Allegheny.

Enquire of A. PATTERSON. ap15 87 Peebles street, Allegheny city, Pa.

TO LET.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Part of the well known property of W. McClintock, on the Perrysville Plank Road, within 15 minutes walk of city Hall, Allegheny, for rent, furnished, with board, to one or two single gentlemen of quiet habits. Apply at MAHAN'S ART GALLERY, corner Penn and Smithfield streets. 4-22

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Fenian Excitement in London—The Pall Mall Gazette in Peril—Spirit of the English Press—Constitutional Reform Election in France—The King Question in Spain—Duel Between Gen. Prim and Admiral Topete—Bismarch Recovering — Advices from Cuba.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 22.—The seizure of two hundred rifles and a lot of ammunition is reported at New Castle, and also of many revolvers; and a large quantity at Manchester. Twenty constables guard the office of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is threatened by the Fenians.

All the English steamship companies have formed business combinations, and have informed the United States agents not to receive wheat freight at present under four pence a bushel.

The Queen and Princess Alexandra today had a narrow escape. While driving near the Clyde their carriage was pursued by a runaway team with a heavy wagon attached. The driver of the royal carriage, by skillful management of the horses, avoided a collision.

The *Morning Post* applauds the Supreme Court of the United States for its refusal to reopen the legal tender cases, and expresses the opinion that the balance of American legal authority is adverse to the constitutionality of the legal tender act.

The *Examiner*, admitting there are objections to the use of the ballot, considers them too trivial to forbid experiments.

It is reported the famous Esmonde will case in Dublin has been compromised.

The London Fenians have threatened vengeance against the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on account of the vigorous course taken by that journal in favor of enforcing the law for the preservation of life and property in Ireland. The proprietors of the *Gazette* called upon the police authorities for protection and every night since that time a heavy force has patrolled Craven, Northumberland and other streets in that vicinity. A house in that neighborhood is supposed to be the base of Fenian operations, and is consequently closely watched. There is considerable excitement and London Fenians are unusually active.

Seizures of arms and other war material were made by the authorities at Manchester and Newcastle.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 22.—The *Journal Francaise*, organ of the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, denies that Count Daru and M. Buffett withdrew from the Ministry because instructed to do so in a letter from Duc D'Amale.

It is understood a decree will be published to-morrow announcing the adoption by the Senate of the *Senatus-consultum*, and convoking the French people at the polls on on the 8th of May, to vote on the *plebiscitum*.

The members of the party of the Left, who refused to sign the manifesto yesterday, will nevertheless vote against the *plebiscite*.

It is announced as certain that the French army, which never votes, will participate in the vote on the *plebiscitum* on the 8th of May next.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 22.—Regent Serrano has urged Marshal Prim to conclude the election of a King of Spain, and proposed three candidates—the Duke of Montpensier, Espartero and Prim. The latter refused the office for himself and said his party would never accept the others mentioned.

In the Cortes yesterday afternoon Senor Ochada, Carlist Deputy, requested an examination into the matter of the Montpensier-Henri de Bourdon duel. Gen. Prim refused, saying the matter had been ended in a court of law. The General was supported in this by the Cortes.

A duel was recently fought between Gen. Prim and Admiral Topete, the particulars of which have been carefully kept from the public. Gen. Prim has certainly been suffering lately from a slight wound, and the story of the duel probably arose from this circumstance.

The Orleanists think the Duke Montpensier's chances for the throne of Spain have been improved by his duel with Prince Henri of Bourbon.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 22.—The United States flagship Severn has left Santiago de Cuba. Admiral Poor, while there, asked permission for Consul Phillips to go ashore, if the Governor considered he could do so with safety. The Governor replied in the affirmative, and granted permission, but Phillips preferred to remain aboard the flagship.

Reports of a great decrease in the sugar crop appear exaggerated.

The court martial at Cienfuegos condemned a priest to death for preaching insurrection and blessing the insurgent flag.

Private letters deny Jordan's flight and state he is in the vicinity of Holguin.

Telegrams from the Captain General's headquarters report affairs at Puerto Principe satisfactory.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 22.—The King of Prussia, in inaugurating the Customs Parliament, made a speech, intimating that bills had been prepared taxing prepared sugars and treacle, and increasing the duty on coffee; also, approving of the commercial treaties made with the Sandwich Islands and Mexico.

The latest telegraphic bulletin from Vargin reports Prime Minister Bismarck better.

The Chinese embassy have arrived at Berlin.

MUNICH, April 22.—The introduction of the ballot in the elections in Bavaria is proposed.

GREECE.

ATHENS, April 22.—The Marathon brigands are surrounded by troops, but retain their prisoners and refuse to surrender.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 22—*Evening.*—Consols 94½ on account 94¼@94⅜. American securities steady: '62, 88¾; '67, 89½; '65, 87¾; ten-forties, 86; Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 112¾; Great Western, 27. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton: sales of the week 50,000 bales; exports 4,000; speculators 7,000; stock 484,000; American 292,000; receipts of the week 46,000; American 20,000; quantity afloat 327,000; American 216,000; market firm with sales to-day of 12,000 bales uplands at 11¾d; Orleans 12¾@12⅝d. Manchester market firm. Receipts of Wheat for the past three days 10,000 quarters American; sales of 75,000 quarters. California white Wheat at 9s 1d, red western No. 2 7s 9d and winter 8s 6d@8s 7d. Western Flour 19s 9d. Corn; No 2 mixed 30s 3d. Oats 25s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s 6d. Provisions—Pork 97s 6d. Beef 106s. Lard buoyant at 69s. Chhese 73s. Bacon quiet and steady at 58s for Cumberland cut. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, April 22.—Tallow firmer but not higher. Whale Oil easier at 38@39s. Linseed quiet and steady. Linseed Oil dull.

PARIS, April 22.—Bourse quiet at 74f 92c.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—Bonds closed active and firm at 95½.

HAVRE, April 22.—Cotton steady and quiet at 131½f afloat.

ANTWERP, April 22.—Petroleum firmer at 51½f.

—The Montreal police profess to have discovered a plot to seize Prince Arthur and carry him off to an obscure place on the United States frontier, to be held as a hostage for the good treatment of Fenian prisoners that may fall into the hands of the authorities.

THE CAPITAL.

Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement—Nominations—Cairo and Fulton Railroad—Darien Canal Treaty.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1870.

ITS ENFORCEMENT.

Senate Judiciary Committee was engaged this morning in the preparation of a bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment and make such progress that it is expected a comprehensive measure of that nature will be reported next week.

TIME EXTENSION.

The House Committee on Public Lands to-day heard Congressman Roots, of Arkansas, in favor of the resolution extending the time for the completion of the first twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton R. R., and unanimously agreed to report it to the House with the recommendation that it pass.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to day by the President: Benj. J. Waters, to be Associate Justice Supreme Court, New Mexico; David C. Humphreys, Alabama, to be Associate Justice Supreme Court, District Columbia.

PRESENTED.

The new Haytian Minister, Preston, presented his credentials to the President to-day.

TREATY REJECTED.

Private advices from Bogata say the Darien Canal treaty was rejected by Colombian Congress.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Fenian Congress—Vessels Burned at Sea—Fisk Surprised but Not Caught, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 22, 1870.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

The committee of conference appointed by the New York Fenian Congress to confer with a committee from the Chicago Congress, refused yesterday to accept the propositions for union offered by the latter committee. It is probable their action will be sustained by Congress The committee stood six in favor of adopting the basis and twelve against. The basis was to depose the President and Senate and re-elect a Council of nine, four to be chosen by each Congress and the eight to elect the ninth. An animated debate ensued over the propositions from the Chicago delegation for a harmonious union of the two factions. During the discussion Major Fitzpatrick belligerently declared that the proper way to deal with the Chicago delegation would be to sling them out of the windows. Major Lindsay announced that one Irishman could whip a hundred Canadians, and the Fenians were going to do it. The debate developed a strong feeling in favor of an immediate raid into Canada.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort 95¼@95¾.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 51f.

Gold closed in New York on yesterday at 113¾.

There are already manifest indications of the effect of the legal-tender decision upon the gold-premium.

Shareholders in the Mercantile Library, at Philadelphia, have been voting on the question whether the library shall be opened or closed on Sundays. The voting closes to-day.

The Ecumenical Council has *not* yet come to a vote upon the dogma of Papal infallibility. The announcement otherwise, a few days since, was premature. What it had then adopted was the "*Schema de Fide*," the declaration of faith, which we reprint in another column.

Of the Democratic vote by which the passage of the Georgia coercion bill through the Senate was secured, the Chicago *Journal* remarks:

One thing is certain, the Democratic press cannot denounce the measure without joining direct issue with the Democratic members of the United States Senate, and not, as heretofore, with the Republican party.

Pennsylvania has publicly declared her submission to the legal-tender decision of the Supreme Court. Its terms are to be respected in all the financial transactions of the Commonwealth. Gov. Hoffman, of New York, has invited his own Legislature to take the same loyal and honorable position. There is no longer a doubt that this recommendation will be adopted.

We print a communication of enquiry as to the candidates, from the XXIIIrd Congressional District. It expresses the general public desire that Hon. James L. Graham should suffer his name to be presented to the Republican masses. His Senatorial term expires next winter; if elected to Congress, his official duties will commence with the next winter after. The enquiry is referred to his authorized friends, for a reply.

We copy, from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a remarkable article upon the Northern Pacific Railroad bill which has just passed the Senate by a vote of 40 to 11. We express no opinion upon the merits of that bill. Senator Cameron declares that the franchises thereby conferred are reasonably worth seventy millions of dollars. The concurrence of the House is said to be improbable,—as it would certainly be impolitic, if the facts are correctly stated in the article from the *Ledger*.

An interesting feature in the Democratic processions two years since was presented by the one or more wagon loads of blooming girls, who sat under banners inscribed "Give us white husbands or none." A democratic journal in Washington county has been painfully afflicted by the disregard of this touching appeal evinced in the recent marriage, at Monongahela City, of a "handsome young white girl, of sixteen summers," to a groom, "black as the ace of spades." As the girl's father was a Democrat, it would seem that the appeal was not without justification.

We understand that the increased business of the Connellsville Railway finds greater depot facilities of indispensable necessity, and that the company will make application, at the next meeting of Councils, for permission to extend their depot structures over a portion of the levee space intervening between the present building and the bridge at Smithfield street. The new buildings, if their erection be permitted, are to be so planned as to admit the free passage of the general public traffic under them, not obstructing the access to the wharf. With suitable provisions to protect the interests of citizens and of business at large, we trust that Councils will find no reasonable objections to granting that application. In many points of view, the interests of our city and of the railway company are closely identified.

"Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were united in the support" of the railroad raid upon the Sinking fund, said an usually well-informed journal of Eastern Pennsylvania, last week. Our cotemporary's statement did an injustice to Pittsburgh, which did not, and does not, support that measure. Nor did our Senators, both of whom were actively and decidedly against it. Nor did a majority of our delegation to the other House, two of whom concurred with our Senators, two others were more against it than for it, and only the remaining two identified themselves in its favor. Nor did the people of Allegheny county support it. Nor did, nor will, our Republican masses extend to it the faintest shadow of their approval; on the contrary, the indications are not to be mistaken, that they will improve their first official opportunity to record their unqualified disapprobation of any and all attempts to divest that fund of its constitutional protection, and to abandon it to designing speculators. When the Republicanism of this county speaks, it will give no uncertain sound, standing faithfully as ever by the honor, the credit and the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Our cotemporary will then be willing to admit that its present imputation was unjust to us.

The New York *Evening Post* has discovered an awkward difficulty, out of which it sees "but one simple and easy way." The *Post* implicitly respects the authority of the court, but desires to see it bolstered up, by an act of Congress expressly repealing the invalidated clause, that is, so much of the original Act "as applies, or may be supposed to apply, to debts contracted before its passage." In this way, the *Post* would meet a difficulty which is stated, in its own language as follows:

Nearly all debts between private citizens are enforced by the State courts; and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States do not control these courts; but rest in them entirely on the moral authority of the supreme bench, and on the force of the reasoning by which they are sustained. It is quite possible that a State court may refuse to enforce the decision requiring the payment in gold of debts contracted before 1862. In fact, so long as there remains a doubt that this decision will be maintained by the highest tribunal in the land, the law of the subject is left in utter confusion.

The *Post* should compose its nerves and place firmer reliance upon the efficacy of the recent decision. The second section of the third article of the Federal Constitution extends the judicial power "to all cases in law or equity, arising under the laws of the United States." The second section of the sixth article declares the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, to be the supreme law of the land, "and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The law of legal-tender is what that Court has declared it to be. Its decisions upon Federal law *are* as conclusive upon all the State courts as any precedents can be—and no court, of whatever degree or locality, will venture to disregard them. The *Post's* embarrassment is simply amusing!

DELICATE AND SUCCESSFUL SURGERY.

"Whereas I was born blind I now see."

We were made acquainted yesterday with a remarkable case of blindness from birth, cured by surgery.

John Wilson, aged 18 years, whose parents reside at Coultersville, Butler county, was born with cataract on both eyes and totally blind. This young man had never seen the beauties of nature or beheld the human face Divine until one day last week, when Doctor Sterrett, by a delicate and skillful operation, removed the obstructions to sight. The patient is at present stopping at No. 6 Congress street, and although, of course, greatly delighted with his first sense of sight, has yet to learn by practice, correct ideas of form, color and distance. The nature of the operation, its entire success and the precious results to the happy patient, speak loudly in praise of Doctor Sterrett, the accomplished Physician and Surgeon, already well known in this city.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Catholic World* contains an article on Church Music, protesting against the admission of females into church choirs. The writer evidently sympathizes with the absolute rule of the Provincial Synod of Holland, which declares that the same reason that women do not share in the ministry of the liturgy, they should be excluded from participating in the "dignity of ecclesiastical music," and further that "everything *effeminate* ought to be excluded from church music; and hence the presence of women in an ecclesiastical choir is opposed to the very sense of the faithful." Such views do not accord with the advanced sentiments of the age awarded to women. The *Advance* referring to the article pertinently enquires that if "*everything effeminate* ought to be excluded from church singing, what, then, should be done with the Pope's Sistine Chapel (where such crowds flock to hear them sing the *Miserere*) in which *the prominent parts are carried by eunuchs*." If the "effeminate" are to be "excluded," what is to be said of the "emasculate."

The Nebraska Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its late session, adopted a resolution that no man is fit for any official position in that Church who refuses to subscribe for and diligently read the Church papers.

At the close of the Church Extension anniversary in New York, last week, a check of three hundred dollars was placed in the hands of Chaplain McCabe, of Libby Prison fame, now the special agent of the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension organization, accompanied with a note stating the amount was to build a church in the far west, from one who started in life by selling candies from a board in the public markets of New York city.

The *Churchman* raises the point, and very justly too, that no other than Church communicants should be called upon to take a share in the councils of the Church, either parochial, diocesan or general. Being baptized in childhood and thus becoming members of the Church, it argues, is not sufficient; they should renew their vows in confirmation, and in the Holy Communion. For the reason that the Church is a spiritual body, acting under the immediate guidance of the Holy Spirit. Her rulers and legislators, therefore, ought always to be chosen from among the members—further they should not be nominal members, but active, faithful and devoted ones.

Rev. George Brown, one of the original Reformers and founders of the Methodist Protestant Church, well known to many of our older citizens, has been spending some days in this city among his friends. He was pastor of Rev. Alex. Clark's church, Fifth avenue, forty years ago, at its organization. We learn from the *Radical* that he has just completed the biography of Mrs. Hannah Reeves, wife of the Rev. William Reeves, D. D., of the Pittsburgh Conference, who was herself a preacher of some celebrity in that body of Christians.

Two of the Moderators of the Presbyterian General Assembly, previous to the division, survive—Rev. Dr. N. S. Beman, Moderator in 1831, and the Rev. Dav. David Elliott, D. D., Moderator in 1837. Both favored the reunion of the two bodies, and Dr. Elliott, of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, is elected a member of the next and first reunited General Assembly.

The Young Men's Christian Association at Dayton, Ohio, is a working organization, and a rich fruitage is the result. The *Telescope* of that city says delegates of members make frequent visits to neglected localities, and hold special services. Under their labors an extensive revival has occured at the village of Harshmansville, a few miles from Dayton. Nearly fifty persons have professed faith in Christ at that place.

The seventeenth annual Reunion of the American Congregational Union will be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Thursday, May 12th. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is expected to preside.

A couple named Condon, Catholics, were married during Lent in New Haven, Ct. They were notified publicly by the priest that unless they appeared and expressed their penitence before the audience, he should excommuniucate them. When Condon was commanded to come forward, he walked out of the church.

A writer in the *Visitor*, speaking of Florida, the land of "smiling flowers," says there are many Lutherans and several Lutheran churches, but no Lutheran minister.

The munificence of the Baptists of Philadelphia is worthy of imitation by all denominations, in leading cities especially, in giving one hundred thousand dollars towards founding a "Home for the Aged."

Quite an interesting work of grace has taken place in Lee Avenue Reformed (Dutch) Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Fifty have recently been added to the communion. The religious interest seems to pervade all ages and classes in the congregation.

Tuesday week the second anniversary of the organization of the Messiah Lutheran church, of this city, Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenburg pastor, was suitably observed. Last Sabbath sixteen persons were received into the church at the communion services held on that day.

The *Christian Radical*, of this city, has recently been reinforced by Mr. William M. Clark, for several years connected with *Our School Day Visitor Magazine*, Philadelphia. Mr. Clark is a writer of much merit and also a thorough business man, which doubtless will add greatly to the prosperity of this *live* paper. Mr. Shindler, the editor, is singularly gifted as a writer and thinker, and Mr. Sam'l A. Long, his associate, adds much strength to the editorial department of the paper.

It has been ascertained from carefully gathered statistics that the fifty-eight hundred Presbyterian churches in the United States, several years ago, only had six hundred parsonages—permanent homes for their pastors.

The Baptist Home Mission Society collected forty-five thousand dollars more than last year, the entire income for the year being one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Rev. Thomas S. Yocum, late of Philadelphia, has been called to the rectorship of Christ Episcopal church, Cincinnati, as the successor of Rev. W. A. Snively, formerly of Pittsburgh.

The Baptists of South Carolina, at a late convention repudiated all Campbellite and Pedo-Baptist immersion as unscriptural and invalid, and that the maintenance of this view is vital to the Baptist denomination.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. Editors: A member of the University of France, M. C. Hippeau, was requested by Mr. Dury, Minister of Public Instruction in France, to make a profound study of the methods of primary, secondary and superior instruction in the United States. He resumed his observations in a quite voluminous work, headed by the above title. The author exposes the common prejudices in France with regard to the necessity of centralization, and does perfect justice to the spirit which directs the organization of instruction in the American Republic. Let us cite some of his words: I was present at one of the familiar exercises in the schools of America, where, from the first year, one thinks it useful to have the thoughts and ideas freely expressed, where the teacher announces, counsels and directs, but believes not in the right to impose his own ideas and sentiments. This leads necessarily to speak of the education of women, in the United States. Let us cite Mr. Hippeau: In the meantime that England, France and some other States of Europe agitate the question how far the education of women should go, while they revoke doubtfully the right of women to an education superior to that they receive now-a-days, while they go so far as to refuse them an intelligence sufficient for high scientific studies, there is a nation which has solved the question long ago. The United States, accustomed to make experience the basis of theories, did not begin by asking what might be the consequences of a great extension given to the education of women. They opened the schools for them; they did not want them to remain strangers to any branch of scientific and literary instructions; they were able to judge afterwards by facts, whether they did wrong or right to admit the right of women to an instruction, founded on equality of intelligence or aptitude. The admirable results they obtained are the most victorious answer one can give to the objections which rise everywhere, where the intellectual emancipation of women has not yet been settled by practice, nor left the realm of discussion. After speaking of the glorious results of different colleges for women in the United States, he goes on stating as the most important remark made by him, that the young ladies are in no instances inferior to the young men of the same age, whatever may be the "genre de'tude"—they apply themselves to. This is the conclusion I had come to, being frequently present at all the classes, always finding the pupils prepared to answer all the questions. Here then is one of the paradoxes the most mercilessly quizzed at by our fathers, transformed in a beautiful and good truth, "Woman is intellectually equal to man."

A Woman.

OUR DELEGATE SYSTEM.

Editors Gazette. As the time approaches for holding our primary meetings, to appoint delegates to our County Convention, to nominate candidates, the *system* of nominating is being talked of and discussed, some advocating our present delegate system, whilst others—and they a strong and influential class—are strongly in favor of adopting what is commonly known as the "Crawford county system"—that is, to vote directly *for the candidates* at our primary meetings, instead of sending *delegates* to represent us at the Convention. Now, as *both* these systems would seem to have their advantages and disadvantages, I beg leave through the columns of your paper to call attention to this subject, in view of the acknowledged *antagonism* to the present method of nominating, and if there are defects in it have them removed. On the other hand, if, after a full and free interchange of opinions, the "Crawford system" is considered preferable, adopt it. For my own part, individually, I confess to a preference for the plan of the people voting directly for the candidates, (and by *ballot*, too,) in preference to the delegate system.

We have had complaints, and much dissatisfaction expressed at the manner in which our nominations have been made, as is but too well known to many of us, and it is with a hope of calling public attention to this matter that I ask of you the favor that you will give this brief communication a space in your columns, and that you will recommend *some plan* that will meet the expressed wishes of the people, and that we may have in the field candidates who will get a *wholehearted* support from not only every *Republican* in the county, but also even from many of the better class of *Democrats*, who will be constrained to vote for the *men*, irrespective of mere party considerations; and this will be the case if we will *bring forward our best men*. I wish to see the utmost *harmony* existing among the members of the great Republican party, and it is in the hope of seeing some method devised for nominating candidates which will accomplish this end, that I call your attention to the subject at this time. Let us see to it that *we bring forward our very best men at our primary meetings, and support them.*

Radical.

THE NORTH-SIDE CONGRESSMAN.

Allegheny City, April 22, 1870.

Messrs. Editors: Considerable interest is being manifested about a candidate in the Twenty-third District for the next Congress. It seems to be conceded that a change will be made in the Representative, and as the largest portion of the District is composed of Allegheny county, reference being had to population and material interests, a citizen of our county should be selected to succeed Mr. Phelps. Several names have been mentioned in this connection, but none so favorably as that of the Hon. James L. Graham.

Mr. Graham has represented us in the State Senate for several years, and has, by the manly, intelligent and dignified manner in which he discharged his duties as Senator, honored himself and the constituency that he represents.

Will he consent to be our candidate? An early answer is desired by

Many Alleghenians.

Gen. Spinner has written a letter in reply to one in regard to the Funding bill, and the attitude toward the same by the National Banks. In speaking of the arrogance of the National Banks, Gen. Spinner says a case lately came to his notice where a Board of Bank Directors passed resolutions, and sent a copy to the Member of Congress from the district in which their bank is located, instructing him to vote against the Funding bill. In regard to a resumption of specie payments, Gen. Spinner thinks that the Government could at any time arrange matters so as to be able to resume specie payments in 90 days, were it not for its indorsement of the National Bank notes; but the banks are not prepared, they manifest no disposition to prepare themselves for an honest resumption of specie payments, and they will not until forced by Congress, hence his desire for the adoption of the pending Funding bill.

Several gentlemen from the east and west called upon Secretary Boutwell Thursday and remonstrated with him against the removal of the income tax. He assured them that he intended to do all he could for its continuance.

The Commissioners selected to ascertain the amount of damages to secure the right of way of extending the Pan Handle Railroad to Wellsburgh, met and awarded fifteen thousand dollars.

The Canons of the "Schema de Fide."

The *Augsburgh Gazette*, whose publications concerning the Ecumenical Council have caused much excitement at Rome, publishes as the text of the Canons of the *Schema de Fide Catholico*, a document of which we make the following translation:

I—GOD, THE CREATOR OF ALL THINGS.

1. If any one denies that there is one only and true God, the creator of all things visible and invisible, let him be accursed.

2. If any one blushes not to declare that there is nothing except matter, let be accursed.

3. If any one says that the substance or essence of God, and of all things is the same, let him be accursed.

4. If any one does not confess that the world and all it contains have been produced by God from nothing, in all their substance; or if he says that God did not create by the effect of his free will and exempt from all necessity, but that he also created necessarily, and that he loved himself necessarily; or if he denies that the world was created for the glory of God, let him be accursed. We wish, moreover, to put every one on his guard against the deceptions of those who, to mask the impiety of their doctrines, misuse the most holy name of the Trinity, of the Incarnation, of the Resurrection, *et celera*, to divert into the most perverse meanings of pantheism the venerable mysteries of the Christian religion.

II. OF REVELATION.

1. If any one denies that the only true God our Creator and our Lord, is, through his works, certainly known to man through the natural light of reason, let him be accursed.

2. If any one says that he cannot, or that it is not useful, that man be instructed by divine revelation concerning God and the worship due to Him, let him be accursed.

3. If any one says that man cannot be divinely elevated to that knowledge which surpasses natural knowledge, but that he can and ought to arrive, by himself, at the possession of everything true and good, let him be accursed.

4. If any one refuses to accept as sacred and canonical the books of Holy Scripture, in their complete integrity, as verified by the Council of Trent, or if he denies that they are divinely inspired, let him be accursed.

III. OF FAITH.

1. If any one says that human reason is so independent that God cannot enjoin on it faith, let him be accursed.

2. If any one says that divine faith is not different from natural knowledge having for its object moral and religious truth, and that, consequently, it is not necessary, for the latter, to believe in truth revealed by divine authority, let him be accursed.

3. If any one says that divine revelation cannot be made credible by external signs, and that, therefore, men can only be brought to faith by the internal experience of each individual, let him be accursed.

4. If any one says that there can be no miracles, and that, therefore, all that is told of them, even in the Holy Scriptures, must be classed as fables or myths, or that miracles can never be acknowledged with certainty, and that they do not sufficiently prove the Christian religion, let him be accursed.

5. If any one says that the faith by which Christians give their assent to Evangelical preaching is only a conviction derived from proofs drawn from human knowledge, or that the grace of God is only necessary for that living faith which acts from charity, let him be accursed.

6. If any one says that the condition of believers, and that of persons not yet arrived at the true faith, is the same, so that believing Catholics may legitimately doubt the faith they have already accepted under the authority of the Church, by suspending their assent until they obtain a scientific proof of the credibility and truth of their faith, let him be accursed.

IV. OF FAITH AND REASON.

1. If any one says that divine revelation can contain no mystery, truly and properly so called, but that all the dogmas of faith can be comprehended and demonstrated by reason exercised according to natural principles, let him be accursed.

2. If any one says that human knowledge must be treated without reference to supernatural revelation, or that the conclusions of such knowledge, although repugnant to Catholic doctrine, cannot be prescribed by the Church, let him be accursed.

3. If any one says that it is permitted to entertain or teach opinions condemned by the Church, provided they are not condemned as heretical, let him be accursed.

4. If any one says that at times a meaning may be given to the dogmas of the Church, according to the progress of knowledge, different from that which the Church has understood and still understands, let him be accursed.

A New Religious Sect.

Great religious excitement exists in Macopin, twelve miles from Paterson, N. J. A new religious society called "Jehovah's Band," has been started, supplanting a favorate station of the Methodist church. The Methodists sent their best preachers to combat the heresy, but they are repudiated. Each in turn is forced to leave.

The peculiar form of worship developes itself in puffing, blowing, whistling, shouting, jumping, wrestling, falling to the floor, and rolling over and kicking. Both women and men engage in the exercises. Baptism by immersion in the village mill-pond, in the dead hour of the night. On Sunday they hold continuous service, and take a recess for meals only, refusing to read a newspaper, or even to receive a letter on that day.

Every Thursday evening they held their meetings in the school house, until a difficulty about the candles used, led them to leave it, and now they meet at any house in the neighborhood where the spirit manifests itself.

John Rhinesmith, a wealthy and well to-do farmer of the neighborhood, is the chief man of the band, and recently had his house rebuilt especially to accommodate the brethren, one room resting on strong beams, it stands the jumping; but about a month ago, an ardent member in a paroxysm of fanaticism, declared that when filled with the Holy Ghost he felt as light as air, and even though they jumped upon a looking glass they would not so much as bruise it with a scratch; whereupon he began to leap upon the stove hearth, and broke it off, and then leaping on the top broke in the frail covers, and finally smashed a big rocking chair, before he subsided.

Recently Rhinesmith baptized Mr. Gilbert B. Speaker, a man of family and convert to the new faith. The baptism took place in Rhinesmith's mill pond, before the members of the band and amid shouts and cries, the whole gang at one time shouting "fire," to the alarm of others in the neighborhood, it being then after midnight.

One of the band told a reporter that as he was at work in his barn, he got the spirit and that he ran one mile over ditches and fences before the spirit left him, and all this time he was so elated that he thought he was flying. When jumping in ecstacy of the Holy Ghost, they say their spirits rise far above their bodies.

They permit no person, excepting those belonging to the band, to join with them in singing or jumping, or any other of their exercises, although no objection is made to the attendance of outsiders at the meetings of the band. A dozen will have the floor at once, pounding and kicking, and the whole crowd seems worked up to a fearful state of excitement—some jumping until they fall; the women shrieking in the wildest manner, and others praying, whistling or puffing, as for a wager.

They permit no levity on the part of the young folks during their proceedings. Mr. Cobb, one of the band, is thought to be growing insane under the excitement of this religious phrensy. There is no doubt that the members of the band are sincere enthusiasts. The Society now numbers over five hundred members.

The Stroudsburg *Jeffersonian* has heard of a lady, a German, residing at Tobyhanna Mills, on the D. L. W. R. R., who was on Tuesday delivered four children at a birth. Three of the youngsters died soon after birth, and the fourth lived till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it died. The mother is doing as well as could be expected under the same circumstances.

WHERE SHALL THE BABY'S DIMPLE BE?

Over the cradle the mother hung,
Softly crooning a slumber song;
And these were the simple words she sung
All the evening long:—
"Cheek or chin, or knuckle or knee,
Where shall the baby's dimple be?
Where shall the angel's finger rest
When he comes down to the baby's nest;
Where shall the angel's touch remain,
When he awakens my babe again?"

Still as she bent and sang so low,
A murmur into her music broke;
And she paused to hear, for she could but know
The baby's angel spoke:—
"Cheek or chin, or knuckle or knee,
Where shall the baby's dimple be?
Where shall my finger fall and rest
When I come down to the baby's nest;
Where shall my finger's touch remain
When I awake your babe again?"

Silent the mother sat and dwelt
Long on the sweet delay of choice;
And then by her baby's side she knelt,
And sang with pleasant voice:—
"Not on the limb, O angel dear!
For the charms with its youth will disappear;
Nor on the cheek shall the dimple be,
For the harboring smile will fade and flee;
But touch thou the chin with impress deep,
And my baby the angel's seal shall keep."

—*Dr. Holland, in Hours at Home.*

The Altoona *Sun* (Dem.) says: When H. B. Swope, Esq., was appointed U. S. District Attorney we took occasion to speak in terms of commendation of the fitness of the selection. At this some of our political friends expressed surprise, and didn't hesitate to sharply wrap us over the knuckles therefor. Our remarks were prompted by a personal regard, after long intimate acquaintance with the man. Politics had nothing at all to do with it.

SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD
YOU WILL FIND ALL KINDS OF IMPORTED
Soaps, Colognes, Perfumes, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cosmetics, Saunders' Face Powder, Turkish Towels, Mediterranean Sponges, Fine Bathing, Surgeon and Toilet Sponges of every kind, sold at the very lowest prices, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)
Where you will find a complete assortment of all kinds of Rare Drugs, Chemicals and Patent Medicines, fresh and unadulterated; also, a complete stock of Congress Water, English and Scotch Ales, Dublin Porter and Brown Stout, sold at very low prices.

INEFCTION IN THE AIR.

Experimental chemists have repeatedly analyzed the air at unhealthy seasons, in the hope of detecting the invisible virus which produces epidemic disease. They have not yet discovered it, and scarcely any two of them agree as to its nature. This is of little consequence. It is sufficient to know that this poisonous principle exists, and that a safeguard against its insidious influence has been provided. In the spring and early summer, when fever and ague, remittent fever, and other periodical diseases of that class are prevalent, it is only necessary to fortify the system with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to escape them. If this precaution has been neglected, which it never ought to be in any district liable to such visitations, and if the paroxysms of malarious fever have actually commenced they may always be checked and broken up by a course of that powerful vegetable tonic and alterative. Quinine was once considered the only specific for chills and fevers; but it is now generally admitted that this nauseous alkaloid is a dangerous medicine, and that its secondary effects are more to be dreaded than any form of intermittent fever. It is simply a tremendous astringent. It does not touch the disorder of liver, or regulate the bowels, or in any way improve the condition of the animal fluids. Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, in addition to being a better and safer tonic than any preparation of quinine, has a balsamic effect upon the whole system. Its aperient and diaphoretic as well as diuretic properties, and purifies the secretions as well as regulates the secretive organs. It stimulates the appetite, strengthens the stomach, soothes the nerves, promotes healthful perspiration and induces quiet sleep. As a stomachic it has no rival. Cases of indigestion that no other tonic seems capable of alleviating are cured in a few weeks by its regular use.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
Iron and Wood Working
MACHINERY.
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists Tools.
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING.
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill supplies.
A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

STONE
Water Pipes,
CHIMNEY TOPS,
Hot Air and Chimney Flues, &c.
A LARGE AND FULL
Assortment Constantly on Hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap21:w3l 133 SECOND AVENUE.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between ALEXANDER ADAMS and ARCHIBALD AUSTIN, under the firm name of ADAMS & AUSTIN, dealers in Flour and Feed, at corner of 12th and P an streets, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be settled by A. Austin, who will continue the business, receive all claims and pay all debts of said firm.
ALEXANDER ADAMS,
ap22:w3l ARCHIBALD AUSTIN.

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. ap20 v14

JOHN GILLESPIE.
CHIMNEYS SWEPT.
All orders left at Post Office Box 775, or at No. 14 Strawberry alley, between Liberty and Smithfield Sts., promptly attended to. ap5:v94

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.

PROPOSALS.—Proposals for the ERECTION OF THE NEW SIXTH WARD PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING will be received until SATURDAY EVENING April 23d, at the office of Ralph A. Phelps, Architects, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny, where plans and specifications can be seen. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
By order of Board of Directors.
ap14:v84

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water House up to the 10th of May, 1870, for the stone work on the foundation of the main wall round the prison buildings at Claremont; also for the brick laying on said walls and the cells in the wing in accordance with the plans in Barr & Moser's office.
ap20:w12

THE QUALIFIED VOTERS OF the FIFTH WARD, city of Pittsburgh, will meet at the usual time and place for holding elections, on TUESDAY, April 26th, 1870, to ELECT ONE PERSON to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Daniel McMeal, Select Councilman, resigned.
JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1870. ap19

FLUTING MACHINES.
The best and cheapest Fluting Machine in the market. Price $6.00 each machine. Call and see them at
JAMES BOWN'S,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

PINCHING IRONS.
I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!
I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood street.

CANE POLES.
I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SEMPLE,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Is Offering to his Numerous Patrons
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
IN
Price, Quality and Styles
IN
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Linen Collars, Lace Collars,
Paper Collars, Paper Cuffs,
Silk Neckerchiefs, Fancy Bows.
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
Ladies and Misses Fancy Hose,
Ladies and Misses Cotton Hose.
Men and Boys' Cotton and Woolen Socks.
Black and Colored Kid Gloves, at very low prices,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE BEST BARGAINS OFFERED
This Season.
AT 40 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 30 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents,
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET
mh12

ON A PAR WITH GOLD.
WE NOW OFFER OUR
NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine Our Goods and Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
ap22

EMPIRE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of New York.
139 BROADWAY, New York.
PRINCIPAL FEATURES:
Ordinary whole Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual Premium.
Special Insurance NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments. All policies INCONTESTABLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTABLE after two annual premiums. All restrictions upon TRAVEL and RESIDENCE removed, and no permits required. NO ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST on Loans or deferred Premiums, and NO INCREASE of annual payments on any class of policies. Dividends on the PROGRESSIVE PLAN. Also on the GUARANTEE INTEREST plan. NO NOTES required on LOANS and there is ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST charged upon the same. Policies become SELF-SUSTAINING in about six-teen years, and thereafter a liberal income to the Policy holder. Life, term and endowment policies are issued; also, guarantee interest policies and annuities.
Number of Policies issued, 3,349; Covering in Risks, $7,813,850.00; Premiums $360,-047.33; Assets, over $350,000 00.
Good, active Agents wanted everywhere in Western Pennsylvania.
WM. A. FULLER,
Manager for Western Pennsylvania.
Office, 78 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
ap21

Iron City College.
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets,
(formerly St. Clair,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The most complete Business College in the United States.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students can commence at any time.
N. B.—Circulars containing full particulars on addressing the Principals,
SMITH & ROWLEY,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
no27:w36-4T

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
Just received, a large and fine assortment of New Teas, consisting of
YOUNG HYSON
OOLONG,
JAPAN,
SOUCHONG.
Buyers are invited to call and examine the stock, as quality and price will be for the interest of the purchaser.
Also, on hand a large and excellent assortment of choice Groceries. For sale by
EDWARD HEAZLETON,
ap20 Nos. 29 and 30 Diamond Square.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
Very Low Prices,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CASSIMERES & TWEEDS,
Jeans and Cottonades.
BLACK & COL'D ALPACA POPLINS.
Silk Poplins,
ALL COLORS
Black and Col'd Dress Silks.
SPRING DELAINES VERY CHEAP.
At $2.00,
GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS,
A Great Bargain.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
Light and Dark Delaines.
GOOD STYLES.
SPRING SHAWLS,
PANNIER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 20, 1870.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.
The Sewer Commission of the City of Allegheny are prepared to receive proposals for the following Sewers, with their appurtenances, Inlets, Manholes, etc

CONTRACT NO. 1
Comprising about 1,150 feet of 24 feet Circular Brick Sewer, on North avenue, from Palo Alto street to Pasture Lane.

CONTRACT NO 2,
Comprising about 650 feet of 15 inch Circular Pipe Sewer on Irish alley, from Fulton street to connect with the Sedgwick street sewer.

CONTRACT NO. 3,
Comprising about 650 feet of 15 inch Circular Pipe Sewer on Frazier alley, from Fulton street, to connect with the Sedgwick street sewer.

CONTRACT NO. 4.
Comprising about 525 feet of 15 inch and about 480 feet of 12 inch Circular Pipe Sewer on Shetter street, from Fulton to Frazier, along Frazier to Ohio avenue, along Ohio avenue to Sedgwick street sewer.
Drawings and specifications can be seen and full information obtained, at this office.
Bids must be endorsed Sewer Proposals, Contract No. 1 (or 2, &c., as the case may be), and delivered on or before
3 P. M. April 29th, 1870.
Forms of Proposals, on which forms alone bids will be received, will be furnished at this office.
The Commission do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid.
By order of the Commission.
CHARLES DAVIS,
ap26-w16 CITY ENGINEER.

Genuine Preparations.
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, London
Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb, Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa. Citrate Iron and Quinine. Bromide Ammonium, Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt. Kissingen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and *fac simile* signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,
SIMON

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd,

John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jes:6-d

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

ap18

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at usual market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 22, 1870.

Money easy at 4@6 per cent. on call, and some transactions even at 3. A Washington dispatch that the Banking and Currency Committee had concluded to report a bill authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 in National bank notes on the retirement of the 3 per cent. certificates, and $50,000,000 legal tenders, was generally discredited, selling to-day at 50@60. Gold strong, opening at 113, fell to 112¾, and closed at 113¾. Carrying rates 4 per cent. to flat, closing at the latter. Clearances $66,000,000.

Government strong in sympathy with gold. Coupons of '81, 14¼@14¾; do '62, 12¾@12¾; do '64, 11@11¼; do '65, 11¾@11¾; do now, 9¾@9¾; do '67, 10¼@10¼; do '68, 10¾@10¾; 10-40s, 9¾@9¾.

State bonds quiet and firm; Missouris, 92¾; old Tennessees, 61; new do, 59.

Stocks strong. The chief features were New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Reading and Ohio. New York Central touched 93¼ for stock and 89¾ for scrip.

Cantons strong; Pacific Mail weak; Adams Express strong; Canton 71¾; Cumberland 29¾; Western Union Telegraph 32¾; Quicksilver 8¾; Mariposa 6¾; do preferred 18¾; Adams' Express 61¼; Wells & Fargo 19¾; American 38; United States 43¾; Pacific Mail 30¾; New York Central 93¼; Erie 39¾; Erie 24¾; do preferred 49; Harlem 142; Reading 99¾; Michigan Central 123¼; Lake Shore, 90¾; Illinois Central, 138½; Pittsburgh, 101¼; Northwestern, 74¾; do. preferred, 85¾; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 105½; St. Paul, 60¼; do. preferred, 74½; Wabash, 50¾; do. preferred, 78; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 39; do. preferred, 66; Chicago and Alton, 111¾; do. preferred, 113¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Hartford & Erie, 4; C. C. & C., 78½; Iron Mountain, 44, Dubuque, 107; Burlington & Quincy, 146; St. Joe, 109¾.

Boston prices: Copper Falls, 5; Franklin, 5; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 18.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $83,631,113; currency, $2,666,010; general balance, $67,304,867.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 22, 1870.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 112¾; Silver, 110; Eighty-one's, 114¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 112¾; do 1864, 110¾; do 1865, 111¼; do 1865, new, 109¾; do 1867, 110; do 1868, 110¼; Ten Forties, 106¼; Adams Express Company 61¼; Merchants Union Express Company, 7; American Express Company, 38; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; New York Central, 93; Reading, 99¾; Pittsburgh, 101¼; Wayne & Chicago, 92¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾ Michigan Southern, 89¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 99; Chicago Rock Island & Pacific, 109¾; Chicago & North Western, 75¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 85¾; Erie 24¾.

EXCHANGE. *Long. Small.*

London, per £ $5,56 $5,65

Paris, per franc 22 24

Berlin, thaler 81 84

Frankfort, florins 47 49

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 112; United States Sixes, 1881, 114¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 112¾; do 1864, 110¾; do 1865, 111¼; Ten-Forties, 106½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 109¾; do. do. 1867, 110; do. do. 1868, 109½; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 112; Lake Superior —.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 22, 1870.

There has been a little more show of life again, but hardly sufficient to warrant a revival of hope among the depressed dealers and brokers. Refined oil has been a little firmer, and may be quoted a quarter of a cent higher, which in connection with the decline in crude oils, it may be supposed, to the pleasure of all legitimate refiners. But the whole trade still remains desperately enough, and all engaged in it are watching anxiously for that good time which has been so long in coming. Nothing could serve as a better illustration of this than the fact that one well known broker has actually been reduced to peddling matches, and seems to be driving a much brisker business now than he ever any of his competitors can now do in oil.

CRUDE.

Market appeared to be a little stronger late in the day, though there is no quotable advance in prices. Sale of 1,000 bbls seller April, at 10¾; 1,000 do, at 10¾; and 1,000 (seller) at 10¾. Seller May quoted at 11; buyer all year, at 13¾. The fact that the impression is growing firmer in regard to an increased production is not without its effect, and but for this there is not much doubt but what crude would advance with refined.

REFINED.

Market more active and stronger, as there is considerable inquiry for early deliveries, and compared with yesterday prices are fully a quarter higher. Sale 3,000 bbls May, flat, at 25¾; 500 April at 25¼; and 500 August at 27½; June, 26 bid, 26¼ asked; July, 26¼@26¾; August, 27@27½; May to July, 26½; August to October 28 bid; buyer all year, 29½@29¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Brilliant Oil Works 640, on account Lockhart, F & Co; Vesta Oil Works 252, on account O C & A R R; J S Ramsey 51, on account same; A B Mills 80, on account W Bartle; Keystone Oil Works 360, on account Fleming & Co; Jas Wilkins 240, on account Phila and Boston Pet Co; Pennock & Beeson 160, on account Thos Chess.

Total ..... 2,333 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

National Refining & Storing Co., 380 ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bro., 130 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phil'a.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 645 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

McKelvy Bro's, 418 bbls refined to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 1,463 bbls.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Beeves to day 55 cars at Communipaw, 40 at Weehawken and 18 at one hundredth street, making 1,960 or 5,460 for the week. First stock train on the Erie road since Monday arrived to-day. Cattle trade active at former prices or 14@16 cents for most of the stock. A lot of 7¼ cwt Illinois steers bringing $110; some Texans of 1,050 pounds gross at 14@14½c; 57 pounds per cwt. Market closes strong. Sheep not plenty, but sell slowly at unchanged rates; arrivals to day 2,500, making 11,800 this week; some lots remain unsold at a car of 70 pound Illinois wool sheep sold at 6½c; some of 80 pound at 7¼c; a car Ohio shearing, 73 pounds, at 6c, and a car of 84 pounds 6¾c. Hogs went to 13c net; yesterday there were but very few in; the Erie and other trains bringing 22 cars to-day, however, carried them to 12@12½c; a car of Illinois, 160 pounds, sold alive at 12½c; 95 pound at 10¼c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 22, 1870.

We were unable to discover any new features in the general markets to-day, nothing at least deserving of special notice. In the absence of any excitement, there is a continued steady consumptive demand for nearly all of the leading articles and with a fair business in the aggregate, there are no important changes to make in quotations. Our merchants generally appear to be busy, but there is a pretty general complaint about small margins, which is to be regretted but there appears to be no help for it, as it is caused by a sharp competition. There is less "cutting" now than there was a month ago, but this is a matter which in the course of time will reclify itself. It is said that refined sugars are being sold here at ¼ below eastern prices.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4¼; Pearls 9@9¼; Pots 7¾.

APPLES—Scarce and firm but unchaged; $3@4 for fair to good, and $4@5 @ 5 for choice.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is quoted at 33@35, and fancy, in small packages, at 36@37. Common butter is hard to sell at any price.

BEANS—Market is dull but unchanged; $1,50@2,00 per bushel, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is firmer and more active. New York State Dairy, 16¾@17½; York State Factory, good, 18; do Fancy, 18½. Cheese Exchange sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is dull, but unheanged; 23 in 50 or 100 barrel lots, and 24@25 in a small way.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 95@$1 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged. Apples 5½@6¼. Peaches 7@ 8 for quarters, and 8½@9¾ for halves. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off considerably within the past few days, but there is no improvement in the demand, and the market is dull and prices unchanged—16 cents seemed to be the ruling figure.

FEATHERS—Live geese feathers quoted at 80 cts in the trade, and the usual advance for small lots.

FLOUR—There is a continued steady demand, and with a reduced stock, especially of winter wheat, the market is firm though prices are not quotably higher. We continue to quote western flours, as to grade, at $5@$6 for spring; $5,50@6 for winter, and $7@7,50 for fancy brands. Rye flour, firm at $5.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and in good milling demand—we can report sales of good to prime red at $1,15@1,18. Oats coming in pretty freely but unchanged; can not fairly be quoted above 47@48 in the yard, though buyers will pay 50 sacks; 50@51 on wharf and track, and 53@55, for for small lots in store. Corn continues scarce and strong with considerable inquiry, though not quotably higher; ear, 65@67, and shelled, 70@72. Rye is scarce and in fair demand, though it would seem that there are no cash buyers above 95—time buyers would probably have to pay 98 or $1. We are cognizant of some cash sales at 95. In Barley there is not much doing—but little offering and not much wanted; last sales at 85@90, for good to choice spring.

HAY—Baled may be quoted at $15@ 20, with but little strictly prime in market.

HOMINY—Market almost bare, but there is not much inquiry for it; may be quoted at $6@6½ per bbl.

HIDES—Green salted, 10@11, do butchers, 7@8; dry flint, 22@24; green calf, 12¾.

HUSKS—2¼@3c.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is quoted firm at $1,28@1,30.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MOLASSES—Market pretty well glutted, and little or no demand.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Lake Shore Peach Blows at 45@47. River potatoes, 35@40c oc wharf.

PROVISIONS—There is a steady job bing demand and we can report sales of full prices. Shoulders 10¾@10¾ for Plain, and 13¾@13¾ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 15¾ for Ribbed and 17¾ for Clear. Hams, 16¾ for Plain; 17¾@18 for Plain Sugar Cured, and 18½ for Canvassed. Lard, 16¾ in tierces and 17¾ in kegs. Mess Pork, $22. Breakfast Bacon, 17¾. Dried Beef, 20.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¾; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.

PEAS—Sales at $1,90@2 per bushel.

SALT—Sales car load lots at $1 65@ 1,70, with the usual advance in store.

SEEDS—The demand, as might be expected, is falling off now that the season for Clover and Timothy is almost over, however, as stocks are pretty well reduced, prices are unchanged. We continue to quote the former at $9¼@10, and the latter at $6@6¾. Flaxseed, $2,15@ bid, and market bare.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 22, 1870.

The dullness which has characterized the metal market during the past two or three weeks still continues, though some of the commission men reported that their sales were somewhat larger this week than last. The mills continue to buy very sparingly, not being inclined to carry an more stock than possible, and this of course restricts the demand and retards business. Prices, although weak and unsettled, have undergone no quotable change, and while some of the commission men appear to be impressed with the belief that the bottom has been touched, there are others, equally as well posted, who are not very sanguine on this point.

In manufactured iron and nails, business is generally reported dull and unsatisfactory, though this is the usually the case at this season of the year. Orders are not flowing in so freely, and as might be expected, the shipments, west at least, are falling off.

ANTHRACITE.

50 tons Red Short ..... $35.00 6 mos

215 " No. 3 Mottled ..... 32 00 6 mos

120 " do do ..... 32 00 5 mos

CHARCOAL.

15 tons Hanging Rock ..... $46.00 4 mos

10 " No. 2 Hanging Rock 40.00 4 mos

20 " do do 42.00 3 mos

60 " Missouri No. 2 Cold Blast ..... 58 00 4 mos

20 " Extra Forge ..... 48.00 4 mos

20 " do do ..... 47.00 6 mos

RITTIMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

140 tons No. 3 Mill Iron ..... $35.00 5 mos

50 " Medium Mottled Short Forge ..... 34.00 4 mos

100 " Common Brand White and Mottled 32 50 4 mos

195 " Common Mixed Coke Forge ..... 30.00 4 mos

200 " Common Forge ..... 33.00 4 mos

300 " Medium Brand White and Mottled 31 50 cash

" Neutral Forge Mixture with Native ore 32.00 cash

100 " Mixed Grade Forge ..... 32 50 6 mos

150 " Open Gray Forge ..... 35.00 4 mos

ALLEGHENY FORGE.

200 tons Allegheny Forge ..... $34 00 4 mos

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Cotton steady closing quiet; 3,000 bales middling uplands at 23¼c; included in the sales are 1,500 bales in transitu. Flour unchanged; receipts 4,505, sales 7,500 bbls at $4,55@ 4,65 superfine State and western; $4,70@ 5,30 extra State; $4,70@5,40 extra western; $5,20@6,15 white wheat extra; $4,85 @6 round hoop Ohio; $5,25@6 extra St. Louis; $6@8 good choice do, closing heavy. Rye flour quiet at $4,80@4,87. Rye flour quiet; 200 bbls $4,25@5,35. Corn meal is quiet and unchanged. Whisky lower; 450 bbls of western at $1,07@1,07½ for free. Wheat is less active and unchanged; receipts 15,480, sales 56,000 bush at $1,08@1,12 for No 2 spring, $1,05 for Nos 2 and 3 do mixed, $1,15 for No 1 do, $1,25@1,25 for winter red and amber western, $1,35 for white Michigan. Rye quiet. Barley steady. Corn: receipts of 11,540 bush; dull and declining; sales of 22,000 bush at $1,13@1,14 for new mixed western, $1,15 for new western yellow, $1,15 for straw colored southern, $1,10 for unsound western mixed. Oats; receipts of 11,100 bush; dull; sales of 12,000 bush at 61@65c for western, 68@70c for Ohio and State. Rice firm. Coffee firm. Sugar steady; sales of 1,100 hhds at 9@ 9¾c for Cuba, 10¾@10¾c for Porto Rico. Molasses dull. Petroleum unchanged. Hops quiet. Hay quiet at 75@80 for shipping, 2nd 90@$1 for retail lots. Turpentine quiet. Pork heavy, with sales of 425 bbls at $27,90 for prime, $20,50@22 for prime, and $24@24,50 for prime mess. Beef steady and unchanged, with sales of 550 bbls and 70 tierces. Beef hams steady, with sales of 180 bbls at 28@33c for new. Cut meats steady, with sales of 3000 packages at 10¾@12c for shoulders, 15@17c for hams. Middles quiet. Lard firmer, with sales of 425 tierces at 15¾@16¾c for steam, 16¾ @16¾c for kettle rendered; also 750 tierces steam, seller May and last three months, at 15¾@16c. Butter quiet at 14@20c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 12@17c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm.

Latest—Flour closed steady, with a very limited demand. Wheat dull and scarcely so firm; No. 2 spring $1 09@1 11, winter

in store and afloat. Corn dull at $1 12@ 1 14 for new mixed western. Pork dull, with sales 250 bbls mess, seller June, at $27 85. Beef in good request at full prices. Cut meats firm, with a fair demand. Bacon nominal. Lard active, with sales 2000 tierces prime steam at 16¾c on spot, 16¾c seller May, and 15¾c seller 3 months. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 22—Exchange 1-10. Freights dull. Flour firm and fairly active on shipping account, without material change. Wheat dull but firm; early sales of No 2 at 82¾c seller May, and 82c cash; subsequently prices dwindled, closing at 80¾c for the latter, optional sales at 81¼@82c seller May, 83¼ @83¾c seller June; other grades in fair demand at 90c for No 1 and 76@76¾c for No 2; during the afternoon the market was steady at 81c for No 2 cash, and 81¾ @81¾c seller May. Corn quiet, 2@2¾c lower; sales at 84@83¾c for No 2, 83¼@ 83¾c for new, and 74¾@75c for rejected store, closing at 84c for No 2; optional sales at 81¼@85c for seller May, and 82¼c for seller May and June; in the afternoon the market was dull and unsettled at 84¼c for No. 2 cash, and 70c bid for no grade. Oats is in fair demand at a decline of 2c, with sales at 43¾@45c cash, and 43¾@44¼c seller month, 44½@45c seller May, 46c buyer May, closing at 43¾c. Rye dull and steady, closing at 75c for fresh No. 2. Barley firm at 86@92c for No. 2. Highwines lower; market dull at $1,00. Mess pork easier and more active, closing dull, with sellers at $27,25. Lard inactive but firm at 15¾c for steam. Meats firmer, closing at 10¾@10¾c for dry salted shoulders, 13¾c for rough sides, 14¾c for short clear middles, 14¾@ 14¾c for short clear middles. Receipts: 3750 bbls flour, 22442 bush wheat, 42965 corn, 13656 oats, 2202 rye, 1800 barley, 4734 head hogs. Shipments: 3432 bbls flour, 208193 bush wheat, 6551 corn, 2588 oats, 7220 rye, 6408 barley, 4469 hogs.

Cattle 15@22c higher, with sales at $5.50 for cows, $6,62½@7,25 for fair to medium and $7,50@7,90 for good to extra shipping steers. Hogs firm and steady at $8,50@8,65 for fair to medium and $8,75@8,90 for good to smooth lots.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,10@ 1,12. Corn 88@89c. Oats firm at 55@60c. Rye firm at 95@97c. Barley dull at 80c to $1,05. Cotton unchanged. Tobacco active and supply not equal to the demand, with sales of 110 hhds at $5,30 to $27,80. Whisky firm at 91@92c. Mess pork sold at $28,50 for first class city brands. Bulk shoulders sold to the extent of 300,000 pounds at 10¾@11c, chiefly at the latter, and 150,000 pounds sold at 13¾ cents for rib and 14¾ cents for clear rib, and clear are held at 15c, no sales. Bacon—shoulders 11¾@12c, sides 15¾c and 16¼c for clear rib. Lard 15¾@16c, chiefly the latter. Butter and cheese unchanged. Eggs dull at 17c. Sugar in good demand at 10¾@12½c. Coffee firm at 19@23c.

Beef cattle scarce and firm at $6@7,75. Hogs in good demand at $8,50@9,50, the latter rate for extra corn fatted.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Flour steady for country brands; sales white double extra at $5,75@6,25; red double extra $5 @5,25; amber double extra $5@5,50; spring double extra $4,25@5,25. Rye four quiet at $4,75@5 in bbls. Wheat quiet; sales No. 1 red at $1,12½; No. 2 red held at $1,05@1,06 Rye firm at 90@ 95c. Oats: No. 1 State is held at 57@58c. Barley quiet at 85c@$1 for State and Canada. Petroleum quiet; refined held at 25c; for standard white; white; crude quiet as $5,10; sales 1,000 bbls refined, buyer all yr, at 26c.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Tobacco steady and strong. Cotton nominal at 22@22¼c. Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer at 80c for No. 3 spring; 87@90c for No. 2 do; $1,03@1,05 for No. 2 red fall. Corn firm, at 92@93c for mixed, 93@94c for yellow and 95@97c for white. Oats unchanged. Barley dull. Rye 75@78c. Whisky firm at $1,05. Pork $28,25@28,50. Loose Shoulders 10½c. Hams and Clear Rib 14½c. Clear sides 15½c. Bacon: shoulders 11¾c; clear sides 16¼@16¾c. Cattle steady at 4¼@7¼c. Hogs steady at $8@9.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Flour firm for low, and higher for medium grades. Western superfine, $4,87@5,00; extra, $5,37@5,75; family, $6,@6,75. Wheat unchanged. Corn: white closed dull at $1,12@1,14; yellow dull at $1,10@1,12 Rye steady at $1,@1,10. Oats active at 64c. Mess pork firm at $28,50. Bacon, in rib sides 16c; clear sides 16¾c; shoulders 12¾@13c; hams 19@20c. Lard firm at 18c. Whisky firm at $1,07@1,08

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Flour less active with spring wheat extra family at $5,25@5,75. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye unchanged. Corn unsettled and declined 2c; yellow $1,10@1,14. Oats firm at 64@66c. Pork $28@28,50. Lard 13@13¼c. Whisky lower at $1,07 for iron bound. Wool very dull with sales 180,000 pounds Ohio fine at 50@ 52¼c.

MEMPHIS, April 22—Cotton quiet and firm at 22¾c; receipts 816 bales, exports 439; week's receipts 4,018 bales, exports 3,968 bales; stock 19,863 bales. Flour: medium $5,50. Corn scarce and firm at $1,00. Oats dull at 65c. Hogs dull at $26. Bran active at $26. Lard 16@17½. Pork scarce at $26; bacon shoulders 12¾c; sides 17¾; bulk shoulders 11¾; sides 15c.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—Cotton active and firm, with sales middling at 22c Flour dull at $5. Corn 90c for sacked. Oats 56c. Rye 55c. Wheat $1,05@1,20 Groceries active. Pork $29. Bulk Meats 11¼, 15@15½c. Bacon 12¼, 16@16¾c. Lard 16¾c. Hams 18c. Whisky $1,02. Tobacco—sales 189 hhds at $5@5,32½c; market firmer for lugs.

TOLEDO, April 22.—Flour firmer; Minnesota $4,25@4,37. Wheat firmer: 87c for No 1, 80c for No 2. Oats lower; 46¾c for No 2 Corn nominal. Rye unsettled; 68c for No 2 winter receipts. Freights nominal.

TOLEDO, April 22.—Flour dull. Wheat lower, amber Michigan $1,05, No 1 red $1,11, No 2 do $1,04½. Corn 2@3c lower; No 1 92c, No 2 91c. Oats 1c lower, No 1 $1.55, No 2 53@53½c.

DETROIT, April 21—Flour $5,50@6 for choice. Wheat: extra $1,50, No 1 $1,20@ 1,21. Corn 90@95c Oats 57@58c. Clover seed nominal at $6,75.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The dry goods market was without decided change to-day, there being only a moderate business among dealing jobbers, the best brands selling at 15@15½c; medium do, 14@14½c; Atlantic A fine 13c; Coatts 11c; do S 12½c; do G 9¼c; do F 11¼c; Bedford R 8¾c; Cabot A 14c; Massachusetts J 11½c; Amoskeag A bleached muslins 15¾c; Dwight camrics 17c; gold medal 14c and Waltham 9¼c; sheetings 42½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 22—1ot sundries, Isaiah Dickey, & Co; 4 bbls eggs, 3 pkgs butter, F Gilbert; 40 bbls 40 sks flour, Culp & Shepard; 100 do do, Dan Wallace; 1 car staves, Bollman & Glaister; 29 bbls shovels, Myers & Armour; 30 sks oats, W G Muir; 1 car corn, McHenry & Hood; 362 bxs cheese, Bilworth, Harper & Co; 30 doz brooms, W M Gormly; 10 do do, D Haworth; 10 do do, W Millar & Co; 2 sks wool, W Barker & Co; 2 sks coffee, S P Shriver & Co; 2 bbls onions, H Rea Jr; 1 car wooden ware, Dilworth, H & Co; 10 doz baskets, Hood, Jamison & Co; 1 bbl whisky, Adler & Co; 4 bbls potatoes, 24 bgs do, Mesnor & H; 92 sks oats, G Crawford; 12 do do, Woodworth & Davison; 31 do do, H Riddle, 16 bbls bungs, Armstrong, Bro & Co; 271 sks oats, Graham & Marshall; 101 furniture, H Berger; 150 bgs oats, H Rea Jr; 100 bbls flour, owner; 50 do whisky, Littell & Mechling; 10 do spirits, Adler & R; 8 rolls leather, G N Zeffstott; 23 bxs cheese, N J Bradon; 13 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co.

CLEVELAND, AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 22.—1 car pig iron, Lewis, Oliver & P; 1 do do, Union Iron Mills; 6 do do, Nimick & Co; 2 do iron ore, Brown & Co; 8,000 ft lumber, G A Mundorf; 10 bbls 1 beer, J Kessler; 6 bdls chairs, Redlich & Co; 1 bbl Tobacco, M Adams & Co; 15 pails tobacco, Wm Miller & Co; 1 bx chalk, J R Weldin & Co; 2 pkgs cheese safes, Sands & Rineman; 5 pails c tobacco, H Gantschey; 1 bbl molasses, Bakewell & C; 1 case s candy, M Taylor; 130 sks potatoes, Bent & Sample & O B; 1 car flaxseed, Graham & M; 38 bbls oil, F Sellers & Co; 10 bxs 1 cheese, 2 tubs do, W G Weir; 10 bxs do, Wm Banlte; 9 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 1 do d apples, H Rea Jr; 1 do eggs, P Duff & Son; 7 tubs cheese, S Sanker; 37 bbls oil, F Sellers & Co; 9 casks wine, 23 bbls do, N Young 1 car grind stones, F Alden; 219 do do, Lindsay, S & E; 1 car stone pipe, H H Collins; 25 bbls oil, Pennock & Beeson; 4 bdls rockers, 3 do chairs, T B Young; 3 bbls eggs, R Dodd.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 22.—69 bgs oats, S Hood; 4 bbls d apples, M W Rankin; 15 do d fruit, 14 do apples, Voigt, M & Co; 2 do eggs, W H Graff; 2 do do, J J Pettit; 1 box sugars, W M Gormly; 25 bbls whisky, R Woods; 6 bgs potatoes, J B Hubley; 2 cars grain, S McHenry & H; 27 bbls apples, J A Graff; 1 car wheat, J C Bomgarder, 3 casks shoulders, Dalzell & T; 3 bbls whisky, J T Bennet; 15 casks tobacco, Knable & P; 1 tcs ham, 1 do beef, J Mills & Son; 2 do sausage, E H Myers; 10 bbls oil, Schwartz & B; 22 tcs hams, Buckingham & M; 1 car wheat, Wm McKee; 25 tcs hams, Watt, L & Co; 1 car staves, F Kober; 1 do do, John Komish; 1 do wheat, R T Kennedy; 25 bbls hwines, Shipton & W; 24 do do, Boedelheim & J; 1 car corn, Campbell & C; 71 bgs rags, R Christy.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 22—70 m shingles, W McQuewan; 2 cars wheat, Kennedy Bro; 30 bales hay, Rose & Ewing; 260 pigs lead, T H Nevin; 4 bbls and tcs flour, 50 do bran, Hippley & Beckbbls lime, Jos Craig; 70 m shingles, Frazier Bro; 1 car wheat, Kennedy Bro; 264 pigs lead, J Schoonmaker & Son; 3 cars wheat, W McKee; 1 bbl onions, Mercer & Robinson; 1 car coop-erage, Ralya & R.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 22.—1 car lime, H M Henderson & Bro; 4 bbls apples, Knox & Orr; 2 bbls eggs, 1 box butter, H F Bruggerman; 1 box eggs, Paul & G; 15 sks corn, Scott & G; 11 pkgs potatoes, David Campbell; 70 sks oats, 9 do corn, Hugh McCrady; 52 sks oats, Schnelback & Scott; 53 do do, J R Garver; 1 car metal, McKnight & Co; 4 bdls hides, 1 bbl tallow, H McCleinents; 2 pkgs eggs, W H Kirkpatrick.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GRENEVA PACKET Co, April 22.—33 bales hay, 68 sks corn, A S Carlisle; 13 do do, J C Schauppe & Co; 17 sks rags, I. Moonsey; 28 sks corn, 23 do oats, H Gantschey; 29 pkgs eggs, 1 do butter, 2 do dry apples, Johnston & Colvin; 79 sks corn, 2 kgs butter, McCracken, G & Co; 217 sks oats, 61 do corn, 38 do wheat, McHenry & Hood; 55 do oats, R H Conway; 60 do do, S B Floyd & Co; 20 do corn, McBane, & Anjer; 43 do oats, W D West & Bro; 11 pkgs produce, J W Craig; 85 bbls apples, E N Stephens; 12 sks oats, W Welsh & Co; 135 do do, D Benton; 20 bbls apples, D Gannon.

WHEELING PER BELLE, April 22.—14 bbls potatoes, Bruggerman & Co; 1 crate chickens, C C Bauer; 6 bxs eggs, 3 bbls apples, S Devol; 10 doz tubs, Freeman & B; 4 bbls eggs, 2 pkgs butter, Head & M; 70 oil bbls, B D Moore; 8 bbls apples, 34 bales hay, owner, 27 sks rye, W J Meek; 28 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Co; 1 car lime, Hamilton & Co; 1 bbl starch, Randolph & S; 20 bales hay, W J Steel & Bro.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly with ten feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. Weather clear and pleasant, and all that could be disired for out door business.

The Belle arrived from Wheeling; also, the St. Charles from Cincinnati, Capt. Hugh Campbell in command.

The Mary Davage did not get off on Thursday night as expected, having been delayed until yesterday afternoon. She had a good trip. Pilots—James and Thomas Whitten.

The Argosy departed for St. Louis last evening, with about all she could carry, which does not amount to much, some 400 tons.

Capt. D. S. H Gilmore is superintending the Pittsburgh and Manchester Street Railway Company in place of Capt. W. J. Kountz, who is at St. Louis looking after his mountain fleet. He could not have obtained a better substitute, as Capt. Gilmore is pretty well posted in the street railway business, and is withal, a very clever gentleman. Any interest committed to his care will not be neglected.

The Bellevernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh, will positively depart for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi to-day and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. Mr. Tom Darragh, still retains charge of the office.

The Mollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, will be the first boat out for New Orleans.

The Fontenelle, Capt. Shaw, is now receiving for St. Louis and the Missouri River, and is well advertised.

The Lorena Capt. Shumard, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi.

—The Evansville *Journal* says: Steamboating as a business is very uncertain, and but few persons who follow the river for a living succeed in making money and laying by a competency. The Nashville steamboat Captain last month had occasion to swear that her husband "left no money at his death, except six hundred dollars, and not even a home for herself and little children." This Captain was up, up to the time of his death, always in command of the best steamers, and regarded by the public as a wealthy man. So says a reliable correspondent.

—John T. Smith, formerly a Cincinnati and St. Louis pilot, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, in this county, two years ago, on the charge of homicide, was pardoned by Governor Hayes last Friday. The evidence on the trial was conflicting, and we understand that since his conviction new evidence has been developed going to prove his innocency was extended to him.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

—Three lines of steamers are about to be established, to ply between St. Louis and New Orleans, beside the barge line. The latter has long been in operation, and the "St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Line" has been running for some months. The "Independent Packet Line" is about starting, and now one is not named is now forming to carry freight exclusively.

—Ex-Mayor Bunce and Capt. R. H. Woolfolk were in Evansville, Monday, on business connected with the organization of the steamers Belle of Evansville and Quickstep into the general stock of the Evansville and Memphis packet Company. The Evansville *Courier* believes their business was not a value upon the steamer Quickstep.

—The first of a series of suits against the Louisville and Cincinnati United States Mail Line Company for damages, resulting from the destruction of the steamers United States and America, December 4th commenced at Louisville, on Wednesday, in the Court of Common Please.

—Says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Thursday: Capt. John Woodburn returned from Pittsburgh, yesterday. He has contracted for the building of any steamers while there. Capt. Woodburn will visit Memphis in a few days.

—The Mobile *Register*, of Friday, says: Capt. Pete Murray, the well-known and popular commander of the bay steamer Ocean Wave, died suddenly yesterday, from an attack of bilious colic.

—Capt. Peckenpaugh, who arrived at Louisville from Arkansas river Tuesday, reports the recent injury to the R. C. Gray, as very light.

—The ship carpenters and caulkers of the Memphis Dry Dock Company have struck for $1 per day.

—The Lake Superior for St Paul and the Penninah for Fort Benton, left St. Louis on Wednesday.

—The Savanna, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, left Cincinnati on Wednesday night.

—The Kate Putnam, Camella and Red Wing were at Louisville on Wednesday.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The splendid and commodious

MOLLIE EBERT.....Capt. G. W. EBERT, Clerk, Standish Shepard, will leave as above on SATURDAY, April 23d.

For freight or passage apply on board or to ap20 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK AND ST. PAUL.—The elegant passenger steamer

NELLIE SHERMAN, Comr, clerk, Capt. James M. Vandergrift, will leave as above on SATURDAY, April 23d, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to ap20 GRIEST & Co., Agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK, GALENA, DUBUQUE AND ST. PAUL.—The swift and commodious

BELLEVERNON.....Capt. J. J. DARRAGH, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports THIS DAY, April 23d, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to ap18 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO, ST. LOUIS & MISSOURI RIVER.—he new passenger steamer

FONTENELLE.....JOHN S. SHAW, Comr, Will leave as above on THIS DAY, April 23d.

For freight or passage apply on board or to ap20 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 o'clock promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to mh7 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD Agents.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer, ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to

fe1 JAMES COLLINS, FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Republican members of Council will hold a caucus at half past two o'clock this afternoon in Common Council chamber to nominate candidates for Fire Commissioners.

The oyster season is almost over.

New five cent pieces are coming into circulation.

City Councils meet Monday at two o'clock P. M.

Y. M. C. A.—See advertisement. Monthly meeting to-night. The public are invited.

Lovers of good books are referred to the advertisement of D. Appleton & Co., the leading New York Publishing House on our first page.

Chief Hague, is using his endeavors to have the ordinance relative the placing of signs over sidewalks enforced. Two or three of the offenders were brought to justice yesterday.

Wanted—3 rollers, 3 hookers-in, 3 men for farm work, 3 boys for country, to work in vineyard. Also girls for all work for city and country. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

Admitted.—We learn from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Thursday that John Haughton, Esq., late writing editor of that journal, has been admitted to practice in the several courts of that city and county.

William Harrington yesterday made information before Alderman McAdams, of the Fourteenth ward, charging William Galagher and wife with choking him, and threatened to do him bodily harm. The parties were arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

Domestic Trouble.—Yesterday Alderman Taylor received the information of Agnes Moran against John Moran for assault and battery. John is her husband. He kicked and beat her, she alleges, and threatened to kill her. John was arrested and held for a hearing.

Found Drowned.—Coroner Clawson received a telegram from Tarentum yesterday stating that the body of an unknown man had been found floating in the Allegheny river at that place yesterday morning. The Coroner repaired to Tarentm to hold an inquest on the body.

The luxury of a good cigar can be appreciated by the patrons of Megraw, No. 45 Ninth (Hand) street. He has all the best brands and some choice varieties to be obtained only at his establishment. Meerschams, all kinds of pipes, tobacco and snuff, to be had at No. 45 Ninth street.

In Trouble Again.—Mr. Fred. Schlid was before United States Commissioner Gamble yesterday, charged with carrying on a wholesale business without having paid a special tax, and for neglecting to put up a proper sign. He was held to bail for his appearance at the next term of court.

Going Home.—"Clara Augusta," the talented authoress whose contributions to several of the leading journals have become so popular, passed through this city yesterday on her way home to New Hampshire, from North Fayette township, this county, where she has been spending several weeks visiting her friends.

Noisy Fireman—At the fire Thursday night in the Seventeenth ward Duryea Donaldson, a fireman, attempted to interfere with the Lawrence Hose Company. He annoyed the "boys" so much that an officer was called who took him in charge. Yesterday morning Donaldson was sent to the workhouse for thirty days by Deputy Mayor Nichols.

Bit Him.—John Schattung and Henry Schultz, residents of Ormsby borough, got into an altercation yesterday, which terminated in a fight, during which Schulz bit a piece out of Schattung's face. Information was made before Justice Ammon by Schattung charging Schultz with assault and battery, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Conductor McIlhenny, of car 31, Manchester Passenger Railway, is justly regarded by the patrons as one of the most gentlemanly and efficient on the road, and we regret that a little squib, published a few days ago in regard to the breaking down of the car, could be at all construed into any disrespect of him, as it was not in the least so intended.

Settled.—Francis Bennett, a boy about ten years of age, struck a child of Mrs. Mary McCully's on the head with a tin horn and knocked it down yesterday. Mary made information before Justice Heisel charging the boy with assault and battery. The boy's father agreed to pay the costs and chastise his hopeful son, and on those conditions the case was settled.

Assault and Battery.—John Rail made information before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham yesterday charging Jacob Bird with assault and battery. The parties reside in Baldwin township, where they got into a difficulty, when it is alleged the defendant knocked the prosecutor down. Bird was arrested and brought to the office of Justice Ammon, when the case was settled.

Serious Accident.—A German woman, whose name we did not learn, met with a serious accident at Neville Station, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, yesterday morning. She was coming down the plank walk to the station when she slipped and fell, rolling over into the deep gulch below, injuring herself severely. An immediate subscription was raised among the gentlemen present for the purpose of placing a railing along the walk.

The Grant House.—Travelers and strangers will find comfortable hotel accommodations at the Grant House, Allegheny, corner of Federal and Isabella streets. Cleanliness is a rule in the house, not less than attention to the guests. Mr. G. C. Lightcap, the proprietor, has had a long experience in hotel keeping and understands it thoroughly. Under his management the Grant House is destined to become popular.

Queensware.—Our home manufacturers should always be sustained above all others. This is a strong reason why our readers should purchase their queensware at 363 Liberty street, the warehouse of the Keystone Pottery, Messrs. Kier & Co., proprietors. A more cogent reason, however, is that they can be supplied here with the best goods at the cheapest prices. This argument is sufficient to account for their large share of patronage.

Severely Injured.—Yesterday afternoon Christian Roff, employed as driver by Messrs. Young & Co, while proceeding with his team along Penn street, was accidentally jolted off the wagon near Eighteenth street. One of the wheels passed over his arm, lacerating the flesh terribly, and also tearing the flesh on his leg, and spraining his ankle. He was carried into Dr. Kearn's office, where his injuries were attended to, after which he was taken to his home in the Twelfth ward.

Belligerent.—Two men, giving their names as Pouchel and Shay, got into a quarrel at the Red Lion Hotel yesterday and became so boisterous that the officer on duty in that locality was called and took them to the lockup. They were both placed in one cell and had been in but a few minutes when they renewed hostilities and were pounding each other severely. An officer interfered and separated them, putting them in separate cells. They were brought before the Mayor last evening, who imposed a fine of $10 and costs upon each of them.

Die Glocke is the name of a new German paper, the initial number of which appeared last week. It is a good sized quarto, well printed on not very good paper, a fault which will doubtless soon be remedied—and full of interesting matter. The object of this new journal is to furnish the Germans of Western Pennsylvania with good reading at a low price, and in order to do this, three serial stories, by renowned German novelists, are begun in the first number. We like the object and the appearance of *Die Glocke*, everything about it, in fact, except the salutatory, which appears to have been written by one of those irreproachable Teutons who quarrel with their fellow-countrymen for speaking English in America. We believe that the new journal will be successful, and its publishers have our best wishes.

Whitewashed.

Joseph Jones made information before Justice Salisbury yesterday, charging his brothers-in-law, Michael and Frank Hoyle, with assault and battery. Mr. Jones alleges that he was engaged in whitewashing the ceiling of his house, when the accused came in and maliciously upset the step ladder upon which he was standing. In falling he struck one of them with the brush and the bucket of lime fell on the other, whereupon they both attacked and beat him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the Hoyles.

A NEW PROJECT.

The Connellsville Railroad—Proposed Extension of their Depot—A Plan for the Improvement—Councils to be Appealed to.

Yesterday afternoon the Railroad Committee of City Councils, with President Hughart, of the Connellsville Railroad, were engaged in considering a new proposition which will be presented to Councils on Monday afternoon.

It is well known that the business of the railroad is increasing, and that the approaching completion of the line in its connection with Baltimore renders greater depot facilities an urgent necessity. To supply this want the Company desire to occupy a small portion of the Monongaheia wharf with buildings for the purpose. They propose to extend a trestle work from the present terminus of the track at Grant street along the center of the wharf to Smithfield street, and at that point erect a new passenger depot. This trestle work will be supported by iron pillars, a sufficient distance apart, and a proper height, so that traffic on the wharf will not be in the least obstructed. Two tracks will be laid upon it, with footwalks on either side. The whole will be roofed over, and the sides constructed of ornamental lattice work, everything to be completely fireproof.

The depot at Smithfield street will be about seventy feet long by about forty feet wide, commencing even with the bridge abutment and extending along Smithfield street toward Water. The front portion will be two stories high, and it is proposed to make it an architectural ornament to that portion of the city. The present roadway from Smithfield street to the river's edge will be preserved—the structure being high enough to admit of the passage under it of a wagon loaded with hay. A roadway will also be constructed from the street into the depot for carriages and other light vehicles. The new depot will be fitted up as the headquarters of the Company officials, and as a regular passenger station. The old one it is designed to transform into a freight depot exclusively, a necessity for which has existed a long time.

The trestle work will not be less than sixteen feet at any point above the wharf, at the highest point it will be nineteen and a half feet. From low water mark to the lower pillars of the trestle the distance will be about one hundred feet in the clear. Twenty or thirty feet of water would be required in the river to bring it up so that the traffic on the wharf would be interfered with, and then if necessary the boats could unload on the trestle work, which will be as good as a landing when the sides are removed.

As to the wharfage, President Hughart expressed himself in behalf of the new company as ready to pay a fair rental for the ground occupied, so that the city would pecuniarly be the gainer.

Nearly all of the committee were present yesterday afternoon and spent some time in examining the ground. They seemed to be favorable to the new movement. It will come up in Councils next Monday, and if the privilege be granted the company propose to commence immediately to erect the buildings.

A Strong Recommendation.

It is often a matter of great trouble with purchasers of Pianos which to select, from among so many kinds which are in the market. Persons about to purchase will find the following letter very interesting, and one which may assist them in making a selection. Coming from such a source the recommendation bears its own weight, and is entitled to no ordinary consideration. The Knabe Pianos, of which mention is herein made, are sold in this city only by Charlotte Blume, 45 Fifth avenue, to whom all persons should apply. She has now on hand a choice assortment of these instruments in her warerooms, to which public examination is invited. Satisfied of the superiority of the pianos the agent is content to allow them to gain favor on merit, a policy which has already been the means of introducing them into many homes of the city and vicinity. But to the letter:

PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1870.

MESSRS. WM. KNABE & Co., Baltimore.

Gentlemen:—The Grand piano ordered from you came to hand safely on the 17th inst., through your excellent agent, Mrs. Blume. I am so entirely satisfied in every possible respect that I cannot find language to express my delight. I have never seen any piano for sale that could be compared to it. The volume of the Knabe Grand is wonderful and sublime. The tremendous power causes astonishment, and yet through the beautiful touch and perfectly smooth and quiet mechanism, the most delicate shades can be produce (without the assistance of the pedals) the softest quality of tone, and echoes can be produced to perfection. *Your* Grand is in reality and fact a concert grand. Some weeks ago I had the opportunity of examining the stock of your pianos at the warerooms of Mrs. Charlotte Blume, and found all, without except exception, Number 1 instruments and would advise all in want of a *really* first class instrument to purchase at that establishment. In the smallest parts, even, Honesty is apparent in their workmanship, and the praise of their beautiful musical tone and long wear is no dot be sung by thousands of families. I certainly consider them superior to all others, having had one in constant use for eleven years to my entire satisfaction, a statement I cannot make of any other make which I have had.

Experience convinces me of the superiority of the Knabe piano. I am glad to hear that Mrs. Plume is doing a large business in selling your pianos, and you may be assured that whoever asks my advice regarding pianos, the Knabe piano shall have the preference over all others known to me this day. Wishing you continued success, I remain,

Most truly your friend,

H. ROHBOCK, 31 Ferry St..

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee was held at their headquarters. There was a full attendance. Mr. J. E. McKelvy was called to the chair, and Mr. N. P. Reed chosen Secretary.

The chairman said the object of the meeting was to take some action in reference to the invitation which had been received from the committee having in charge the Amendment Jubilee to participate in the celebration.

After some discussion the following resolution was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. Thos. M. Marshall be requested to address the colored citizens at the stand in the Diamond, Allegheny, on the day of their commemoration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and on behalf of the Republican County Executive Committee welcome them into the ranks of citizenship.

Mr. Cohen offered a resolution accepting the invitation which had been extended, and requesting all members of the committee to turn out on the day of the celebration. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Reed, a committee of two was appointed to make arrangements with the Colored Executive Committee in reference to the matter. The Chair appointed Messrs. Reed and Lambie as this committee.

Messrs. Cohen and Scandrett were also appointed to notify Mr. Marshall of his appointment as speaker.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday afternoon at four o'clock.

Don't Want Him.

Wednesday evening last John Andrews was arrested in Columbus, Ohio, on suspicion. In his possession were found two new Colt's navy revolvers, both loaded, a huge knife, numerous keys, watches, files, dark lantern, rubber shoes, flasks of powder, and other suspicious articles, besides one fine gold watch. In answer to interrogatories, he stated to the Mayor that he had purchased the revolvers at Pittsburgh. He is about six feet high, of strong muscular development, and has a large, keen restless eye, deeply sunken, that sees all that is transpiring about him. He was committed for sixty days in default of fine. The Columbus people are anxious to get rid of John, and if he is "wanted" elsewhere, they will gladly hand him over to the proper authorities. We hope the authorities here have no claims on Andrews. We have far too many of that class of cattle now. We hope the Columbus people will not allow him to come back to this city if he ever was here, which is not at all likely. He would hardly leave Pittsburgh to go where he would be arrested on suspicion. He don't belong here and if he does we don't want him back again.

Bradford the Younger.

Another member of the Bradford family is anxious for fame. The resplendent record of Christy has inspired Edward, a younger brother, to deeds of note—police note. Yesterday, John Havey, an old gentleman nearly sixty years of age, called upon Alderman McMasters and instituted the necessary proceedings towards the arrest of Edward for assault and battery. The deponent alleges he was walking quietly up Pennsylvania avenue, near the Court House, Thursday night, when Edward emerged from a saloon and, unprovoked, attacked and severely beat him. He never met the youth before, and has no desire to cultivate his acquaintance in such a demonstrative manner. Officer Biondin is looking for Edward.

WANTED TO GO HENCE.

A Tailor Gets Discouraged—And Takes Laudanum—But Does Not Die—How the Attempt was Frustrated.

Yesterday afternoon Clay alley, near Washington street, was the scene of an episode somewhat exciting in its character. One of the denizens of that locality became tired of life and attempted to "take up arms against a sea of trouble, and by opposing, end them," and himself, too. Mr. Michael Sullivan was the man, a tailor by trade, about thirty-five years of age, the head of a family of a wife and several children. He had been drinking, it is said, quite freely of late, and became discouraged and moody. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon he came into the house and laid down on a bed. In a few minutes he called one of his little girls to the bedside and gave her a small vial marked "Laudanum, 2 ounces," which he ordered to be given to her mother. Mrs. Sullivan was in another room, but as soon as the vial was placed in her hands she comprehended the situation and ran into a neighbor's for assistance. It was but the work of a few minutes to alarm the neighborhood and to summon a physician. Dr. Shaw arrived promptly, and by means of antidotes and the use of the usual remedies properly applied, succeeded in restoring the almost unconscious man to consciousness again. It was several hours, however, before he manifested any symptoms of the slightest strength. He then seemed indisposed to talk and refused to explain his conduct or tell where he procured the laudanum. Last evening he was improving and thought to be in no danger. It is probably he will not try the experiment again, or if he does, he ought to achieve greater success.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

FRIDAY, April 22.—United States District Attorney Swope moved for a judgment in the case of the United States vs. Louis B. Shields, convicted of violation of the provisions of the revenue law relating to distilleries. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a term of six months.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

FRIDAY, April 22.—In the case of Appleby vs. Spencer, McKay & Co, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,587,95.

A number of cases were called but the parties were not ready for trial and court adjourned without transacting any further business,

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

FRIDAY, April 22.—The case of Finney vs. Brown, action on a contract for the delivery of 100,000 busnels of coal, previous reported, was resumed, and after hearing the arguments, the Court charged the jury, a verdict for plaintiff been agreed upon when Court adjourned. The jury were directed to read the verdict, if one was agreed upon, and hand it to the Court Saturday or Monday morning.

The Amendment Jubilee.

Last evening a joint meeting of the several Committees of Arrangements for the Jubilee Celebration was held at the Baptist church on Water street. John Peck presided, Mr. S. A. Neale acting as Secretary.

Arrangements were made to complete the route of procession before the ratification meeting in the Diamond, so as to remove therefrom all obstructions in the shape of wagons and carriage stands.

It was also decided to have the meeting commence at four o'clock.

The special orders of the Chief Marshal will appear in Monday's papers.

In addition to citizens already invited, invitations were extended to Rev. Dr. Bell, T. J. Hoskinson, J. A. Myler, John F. Jennings and John F. Keller, Esqs, to occupy the carriages in the Allegheny Division.

Prof. S. A. Neale presented the following:

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge the kind courtesies extended to us by the Union Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County, in appointing a sub-committee to participate with us in the celebration of our complete enfranchisement, on next Tuesday. We also take advantage of the present moment to declare our sincere and heartfelt adherence to the principles of the Republican party, because it is the *party of ideas*, and because it deserves our unchanging gratitude for its noble espousals of the freedom and enfranchisement of our race.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The general committee also resolved to have an elegantly decorated carriage for the use of representatives of the "Old Liberty Party," among whom will be Col. E J. Allen and J. J. Gillespie, Esq.

The meeting then adjourned.

Insanity's Freaks.

Yesterday afternoon a queer apparition astonished and frightened the residents of the Seventeenth ward, in the neighborhood of the Allegheny Cemetery. The stranger was arrayed in a grotesque garb, of which a wreath of cabbage leaves formed the head dress and an old red window curtain the mantle, while in one hand was a large cabbage head and in the other a whitewash brush. The unique uniform and peculiar actions of the wearer attracted the attention of the police, who, after a deliberate official survey and summing up of the necessary official courage, approached the wild in curiosity and took it—or her—for it was a woman, into custody. She was taken to the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols, where the placid magistrate was favored with an Highland fling and a series of other terpsichorean exercises, more remarkable for the agility displayed, and the accompaniment of a wild scream unlike anything above, or beneath or upon, this mundane sphere, than any other entertainment. The victim of insanity was taken to the lock-up in the Seventeenth ward, where she remained last evening. She was unable to tell of her friends or home, and as nothing was known of her this was the only disposition that could be made of the case. She was kindly cared for, and if no friends appear to day will be sent to the proper institution. She seemed to be about fifty-five years of age.

Mercy Hospital Fair.

There was a very large attendance at City Hall last evening. We are pleased to say that the arrangements are now completed and every opportunity can now be had to pass an evening pleasantly. The booths are very finely decorated and the Circus a new feature is very popular. The coaches are filled at each trip and all express themselves delighted with this new feature in a fair room. The Refreshment Table in charge of Mrs. Dr. Jacob Ahl and Miss Ellen Kearney is a prominent point of interest Ice Cream and cake was enjoyed by large crowds, but the arrangement was so perfect that all were well attended. There will be a matinee this afternoon at two o'clock. No doubt all the little folks will be on hand, and we feel confident in saying they will vote the fair a decided success. The voting on the fine pair of Elephants was very spirited. On the closing of the polls the votes stood as follows: Theodore E. Tack, 320, T. Brent Swearingen, 320; S. A. Cosgrave, 220; W. D. Spiking, 62; George Wallen Brock, 40.

There will be sweet music during the evening entertainment as a number of gentlemen well known to the musical world have volunteered their services. We hope to see a large attendance.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, makes the following report of the interments in the city of Pittsburgh from April 11th to April 18th, 1870:

Inflammation of Bowels, 1; Still Born, 2; Drowned, 1; Pneumonia, 5; Pertussis, 1; Phthisis, 3; Scarlatina, 3; Hydrocephalus, 2; Convulsions, 2; Injury, 1; Ascites, 1; Burn, 1; Diphtheria, 1; Capillary Bronchitis, 2; Measels, 2; Meningitis, 1; Hæmatemesis, 1; Jaundice, 1.

Of the above there were: Under one year, 13; from one to two, 3, from two to five, 2; from five to ten, 2; from twenty to thirty, 2; from thirty to forty, 4; from fifty to sixty, 2; from sixty to seventy, 1; from seventy to eighty, 1. Males, 16; females, 15; white, 31; colored, 0; total, 31

Democratic Caucus.

Yesterday afternoon a caucus of the Democratic members of Councils was held at Layfayette Hall, at two o'clock. The object of the gathering was to place in nomination candidates for "Fire Commissioners." The Caucus continued during the greater part of the afternoon, and resulted in three nominations being made: Messrs. James P. Barr, Fourteenth ward, C. B Strain, Fifth ward, and James Irvin, Second ward.

There were a large number of candidates, of course, and several who had confidently expected the honors, came away shorn. There are nine persons to be chosen, but the caucus thought these would be sufficient for the twenty-one Democratic votes in Councils.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Chanfrau, the inimitable comedian, was the recipient of a benefit at the Opera House last evening. The audience was quite large, but not such an one as the character of the entertainment merited. That most amusing of all comedies, "Sam," was presented, and of course it was well played. Chanfrau always plays well and his support last evening was all that could be desired. He will appear at the matinee this afternoon and also in an entertainment this evening.

GRAND CONCERT.—The music loving portion of our readers will be pleased to learn that Miss Carrie Goldsticker, formerly a resident, and we believe a native of this city, will give a grand musical concert at Masonic Hall some evening during next week. Miss G. will be assisted by some of our best amateur musicians.

We clip the following flattering notice of Miss Goldsticker from a St. Louis paper:

The concert given by Miss C. Goldsticker on last Friday, in Temple Hall, fulfilled even the highest expectations. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and the financial result must be very satisfactory to this young artist, who is going to visit some other larger places of this country. The appearance of Miss G. made a very favorable impression on the public, and did not fail to elicit thunders of hearty applause. Every song given by her gave proof of her well cultivated, metallic and powerful voice. After the song "*Das Fischermadchen*," by Abt, she received a perfect storm of applause. We wish and hope the same success she attained here will follow the young lady on all her travels in this country.

ART GALLERY.—The most attractive place in the city is the Art Gallery, No. 231 Liberty street. There is a fine collection of works of art and the arrangement of them is excellent. Everybody should visit it.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted to record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Friday, April 22, 1870:

Geo. W. Fell to Jas. McKeraghan, April 1, 1870; lot 23 by 68 ft., in 24 ward, Allegheny city ..$600
A. M. Pollock to Jas Hunter, Jan. 1, 1868; lot 12 by 100 ft. on Penn St., Pittsburgh..... 4750
Jas. M. Hunter to Mary C. Brent, April 1, 1870; lot 24 by 120 ft. on Water Lane, Allegheny city 7 000
John Thomas to S. Schwartz, Nov. 2, 1869; lot 50 by 160 ft. in boro' of Birmingham, on Bedford St..... 4200
H. C. Reineman to Chris. Bross, March 14, 1870; lot 40 by 161 ft., in 7th ward, Allegheny city ..4800
S. Miller to Geo. W. Shaffer, May 1, 1868; lot 12 by 187.. 473 acres of land in Richland tp..... 15 000
Geo. M. McGee to L. Rothschild, March 24, 1870; 2 acres of land in 22d ward, Pittsburgh..... 4 000
Geo. Hen. Reis, August 1, 1870; lot 16 by 77 ft. on Juniata St., Allegheny city ..$1,500
John Brown to Andrew Ambaugh, May 4, 1869; lot 20 by 80 ft., on Oliver St., Birmingham..... 1,200
John Brown to Chas. Wood, May 8, 1869; lot 20 by 80 ft. on same street as above..... 1,200
John Jacobs to L. Gilcrist, April 9, 1870; lot 60 by 120 ft. on Liberty street, Pittsburgh..... 3 500
Jas. Anderson, sheriff, to Andrew E. Black, April 15, 1870; 3 acres of land in Baldwin tp..... 48 200

The Woman in Black.

They seem to be increasing in the community. Last evening officer Palmer while perambulating Smithfield street, observed a woman dressed in black and apparently about forty years of age. In answer to an inquiry she said one of her sons had just been killed in Allegheny, another massacred in Pittsburgh, and his remains boxed and sent to the Court House. The officer deemed it advisable to take her to the lockup. Shortly afterward she was interviewed by the reporters of the morning papers, who were on the look out for an immense sensation. They discovered her name to be Mrs. Bain, and received in reply to an inquiry that she "was tired, and just sat Custom-house steps." The sensation vanished; the question of her insanity becomes a little mixed in the reportorial mind; she refused to say another word; the interview was over, and she was alone.

News Brevities.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says the woman question now is "what did she have on." The question among travellers is whose trunks are the best and cheapest, and the answer is Liebler's, from 104 Wood street.

Six strong minded ladies in Philadelphia have just created a sensation by walking down Chestnut street *a la* Bloomer. Liebler created a sensation there before he opened his mammoth trunk establishment at 104 Wood street and exhibited his stock of goods and the prices.

Baife has written twenty five Operas, and proved successful every time. In that respect unlike Liebler, who always is successful. Call at 104 Wood street and see if this be not the truth.

A Nashville reporter asserts that down that way "the days, with little means, trip lightly into the dim archway of the past." Naughty days. They shouldn't do that again. Better buy a trunk at Liebler's, 104 Wood street, and pack themselves away.

Hats and Caps.

More new styles at Fleming & Co.'s great representative Hat and Cap House, No. 139 Wood street. In our notice a day or two ago of the many elegant designs of Hats and Caps which this really great and enterprising house has originated, we omitted to mention the new style Silk Hat, which is entirely their own design, and is a perfect model of beauty. It is manufactured for their house only, and of the very best material. Messrs. Fleming & Co. are unable to supply the demand for this hat, such is its popularity. Although the sales of this house during the week have been immense, the daily arrivals of stock keeps the assortment always complete. Everything new and nobby in the hat line may be purchased there at fifteen to twenty per cent. less than at any other house.

What is It?

What is Laughing Gas is the question that has probably been asked a thousand times by many persons, and but few of them, we imagine, have been correctly informed about it. It is simply oxygen gas combined with a less proportion of nitrogen gas than we find in the common air, the same elements as air but combined in different proportions. Oxygen is the life giving principle of the air, and without it human beings could not exist. Dr. Spencer, the eminent dentist, No. 254 Penn street, is the originator of this now anesthenic agent in Pittsburgh, and has given it to over fourteen thousand patients during the past six years, with the most pleasant effects.

Personal Notes.

Lotta is sparkling in Washington, and Liebler is selling off his trunks at 104 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

The King of Siam is seventeen years of age. He is briefly known as Landeen, Phra-Pora-Medz-Maha-Chualon-Kom. He has no other name. He is especially unfortunate in not having one of Liebler's trunks. Pittsburghers are more favored, they can get one of these articles by calling at 104 Wood street.

Senator Lewis says he was once excluded from the Senate gallery. Times are changed now. Formerly it was difficult to get a good trunk in Pittsburgh. It isn't so now. Liebler has them at 104 Wood street. He has trunks, portmanteaus, valises, ladie's traveling satchels and every thing in the trunk line at 104 Wood street. He invites an examination of his stock.

The Continental.

Mr. Wm. Holtzheimer is the proprietor of the Continental, the popular restaurant of the city, next door below the Postoffice, Fifth avenue. He pays particular attention to his business, which is the secret of his success. At any hour of the day, so perfect are the arrangements a patron may call and without delay receive a lunch or "square" meal, healthful, nutritious and palatable. Gentlemanly waiters are always in attendance, and the customers are accommodated without bustle or confusion. We need say nothing of the character of the food prepared and served to all. Those who have been there know what it is, and those who have not can form a much better idea by calling at the eating house next door below the Postoffice, Fifth avenue.

At Moorhead's.

Lace Goods	at Moorhead's
Silk and S atins	at Moorhead's
Millinery Goods	at Moorhead's
Varieties	at Moorhead's
Jet Jewelry	at Moorhead's
Trimmings	at Moorhead's
Spring Styles	at Moorhead's
Fresh Stock	at Moorhead's

The Ladies' Fashionable Emporium is Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

New Books.

The Old Kitchen Fire.
Welfer's Parsonage.
The Spencers.
The White Foreigners.
Linden Wood.

For sale by
F. G. Reineman, 113 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Children's Carriages, wholesale and retail, at Jas. Loughridge's, 171 Smithfield.

Cheap Books.

—Col. J. D. Egan, next door to the Methodist Book Depository, has a choice lot of standard works which he is ready to dispose of at half price. These works embrace volumes upon all subjects and are by the best authors, many of then being rarities in the way of literature. Purchasers of works can economize by investing their money with Col. Egan.

No Humbug.—We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures all diseases of mind, body or estate, and is destined to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise, to which heaven itself shall be but a side show, but *we do wish to inform you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured thousands of cases of Catarrh in its worst forms and stages*, and the proprietor will pay $500 for a case of this loathsome disease which he cannot cure. It may be procured by mail for sixty cents, by addressing R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale at most drug stores everywhere.

New Stock—Latest Styles.—Messrs. William Hespenheide & Co., No. 59, Sixth (St. Clair) street, have one of the finest assortments of goods for men's wear to be found in the city. Everything, from the finest broadcloth to a homespun, can be had at their store. They have also an experienced set of hands and are prepared without the least delay to make up suits to order, at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. They guarantee everything to give satisfaction; otherwise the purchaser need not pay for it. Young gentlemen and those of older growth who desire to wear neat fitting and substantial garments should patronize Hespenheide & Co.

Don't Postpone a Necessity.—Every family needs a sewing machine, and in making the selection, naturally want the best one they can get. The "Weed," at 116 Market street, will be found to combine all the good points of other machines, and lacking their defects. Call at 116 and be convinced. Sold on easy terms. *All Weed machines, no matter by whom sold, adjusted at this office.*

Brushes! Brushes!—All kinds of brushes, of our own manufacture, at Loughridge, 171 Smithfield street.

Youngson's.—Do you want ice cream, confectionery or anything in that line, call at Youngson's, corner of Diamond Alley and Smithfield street; or if during the day or evening you want a lunch, your wants can be supplied with a delicious repast at the same place. Youngson's is one of the best confectionery and ice cream saloons in the city.

We are acquainted with a man who had the ugliest disposition that we ever knew; he commenced drinking Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale and he is now "sweeter than honey and the honey comb."

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailer, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpain continues to preside at the cutting. tf

Acre Lots at Auction.—A public sale of lots will take place at Jacks' Run on Wednesday next. See advertisement on third page. Plan at 159 Federal street. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

For looking glasses and picture frames, go to Loughridge's 171 Smithfield street.

OHIO ITEMS.

JOS. VINING, for sixty years a resident of Meigs county, died on Wednesday week in the 90th year of his age. He had been a licensed preacher in the M. E. Church for sixty years.

THERE is an Indian woman named Anna Reed, living in Chillicothe, who will be 102 years old in May. She is a native of North Carolina. Her husband died seven or eight years ago, in Fayette county, at the age of 113.

THE income returns for Clark county have been made out and sent to the department by Assistant Assessor Brelsford. They show an increase in the tax list of $100,000, indicating a healthy condition of the county, and that manufactures have been very prosperous.

A MOVEMENT is on foot among the business men in many of the towns of Ohio to inaugurate the cash system in all transactions. In Elyria, the *News* says: "The leading houses have signed a contract to enforce cash payments after April 1st, and several other towns are already practically testing the plan."

MRS. MARY TURNER, of Grafton, Lorain county, died on the 9th instant, aged ninety-one years and four months. Her husband preceded her about two years ago, aged ninety-one years. They were among the earliest settlers in Grafton, having lived on the farm where they both died since the year 1817.

MONROE has passed the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That we will use all lawful measures, and forcible means, if necessary, to keep this town clear of gamblers, dice jugglers, sneak thieves, confidence men and pickpockets." And in pursuance therewith the citizens have organized a vigilance committee.

THE Ravenna *Democrat*, of the 6th inst., says: "On Monday morning last Sylvester Huggins, Esq., of Kent, fell suddenly dead, in a store in that place, of apoplexy. Mr. Huggins was about sixty years of age, a prominent, respected and beloved citizen. He was voted for, on Monday, as the Republican candidate for Mayor."

THE Dayton *Herald* says: "By blending the names of some of our streets, the following combination will appear: Stone-Blind, Green-Apple, Canal-Water, Little-Miami, New-Garden, Plum-Orchard, Ashley-Brown, Front-Roe, King-George, Mad-River-Bridge, St. Mary's-Church, State-Union, George-Washington, Henry-Bacon, High-Hill, Mill-Race, Warren-Phillips, John-Van Clew, Henry-(D)-Stout, Zigzag-Council.

THE late explosion of Higbee & Co.'s Mill, at Bellevue, called forth the following colloquy: Mr. O'B., living a short distance from the mill, narrowly escaped death by this, as we'l as a former explosion. The old lady was told they had better move away from the mill, since they had the second time narrowly escaped with their lives. But she rather scorned the idea, and said, "O, the Lord will protect us, but it does seem as if the devil is in that old mill."

ASHTABULA says that under the new city officers it will be unfortunate for a bummer to be seen staggering upon the street, for Bartholomew will surely gobble him up, for the Council have said no one shall be allowed to appear in the street intoxicated, no matter whether he be orderly or not, and they have made it the duty of the Marshal to take the offender to safe keeping upon the first floor of the town house, a place regarded as unpleasant on account of the poor accommodations and public manner in which the guests are received.

THE Conneaut *Reporter* relates the following instance, illustrating the terrible activity and virulence of strychnine: A farmer, named Chilson, living near Girard, thinking to rid his cornfield of a troublesome ground hog, managed to administer the quadruped a dose of strychnine which killed him nearly instantly. The carcass was suspended in a tree, where the crows soon espied the savory bit, and proceeded to appease their appetites. After partaking of the fatal meal, the crows would fly rapidly a short distance, as if in agony, and fall dead to the ground. The bones, being thoroughly stripped of their flesh, remained exposed to the bleaching influence of sunshine, rain and frost for nearly two years, when, falling to the ground, a highly prized dog masticated parts of them, and died from the effects in a space not exceeding ten minutes.

Political Situation in Japan.

The political condition of Japan is most deplorable. The present Government is upheld mainly by the British, and if there should be a change in the policy of England—as there is likely to be—the present Mikado would be dethroned and the old Tycoon or one of his adherents put back in the place. Looking at the matter in the light of our experiences of the past two years, it does seem to have been a criminal blunder on the part of our Minister to allow the old Government to be overthrown when he had the means to prevent it. Every one admits that if he had given up the *Stonewall* (ironclad) when she arrived to the old Tycoon—to whom she rightfully belonged—he would have sustained himself and put down the rebellion.

There seems to be a sharp rivalry in Japan between the English and American residents and officials. The disturbed condition of the Government has been favorable to intrigue and machination, and thus far the English are rather the favorites, as the Americans are in China. If a stable Government can be maintained, the policy of revising our treaty relations with Japan, on the basis of stricter non-interference and the concession of more liberal and equal privileges, will be urged. The independence of the country should be protected against all foreign encroachment.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—At St. Louis, yesterday, John Kearney, attache of the Engineer's office, and W. H. Riley, policeman, got into a dispute about a dog which had bitten one of Kearney's children and which he had shot, which resulted in Kearney shooting Riley in the face and breast with a shotgun. Riley returned the fire, without effect, and Kearney again shot him, inflicting a dangerous if not mortal wound.

—The Baptist Educational Convention, before adjourning Thursday evening, recommended that the Bible be retained in the Common Schools, and that Common Schools be maintained. It was also recommended that greater care be exercised in the admission of candidates to the ministry, and that the title of D. D. be withdrawn from the colleges in general, and to be conferred only by the Theological Seminary.

—The Cincinnati Board of Trade yesterday adopted resolutions declaring against a scheme discovered to place the management of the Louisville Canal under the control of a corporation, to manage it for their own benefit, and urging Representatives in Congress to oppose the measure, and support the report of the Sub-Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives to appropriate $250,000. They declare the canal should be completed and made free of toll.

—The United States steamer Michigan, which has lain at Erie, Pa., during the winter, is being rapidly put in readiness for active service. It is supposed orders have been received from Washington, and that the movement has some connection with the Fenian operations upon the Lakes. She was busily taking in coal and hoisting out spars yesterday. Her destination is not positively known and her officers are unusually reticent. She will probably go out to-morrow morning.

—Official advices from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, have been received to the effect that a large portion of the Comanches, Kiowas and the afflicted bands of Indians, some of whom would not listen to the proposition last year, are now manifesting a desire to have their lands broken and fenced for agricultural purposes. The writer of the communication expresses the belief that a lasting peace may be expected if the Government will perfect its treaties and carry out its present policy.

—At a meeting at Cincinnati yesterday of stockholders representing one-fifth of the stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, called to consider the propriety of continuing S. S. L'Hommedieu as President of the road, in view of the approaching election, speeches were made against the present management by Henry Stanberry and General